THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,770—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

CUTLER. PALMER S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PESHAWUR...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin.......	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves..........	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th ,,
				1890
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	3rd Jan.
BL THAMES........	4113	800	W. A. Seaton......	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	17th ,,
BL GANGES.........	4206	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	31st ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	14th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,
BL PENINSULAR ..	5500	1000	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
ML MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.....	14th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the main route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on the day of sailing.

* The steamers marked ML proceed to London *via* Marseilles.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
GANGES........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....	21st Nov.
ORIENT L	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE............	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	10th ,,
PENINSULAR .	5500	1000	W. J. Webber...	2nd Jan. 1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	16th Jan.
MASSILLIA....	4918	1000	C. Fraser..........	29th ,,
PEKIN	3129	500	P. Harris	13th Feb.
COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	27th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
MANILLA..................	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA..................	On the 9th December 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above ra[illegible]*clude Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

[illegible]H TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible]ss Single and Return Tickets are issued [illegible]ed Rates, including the railway journey, [illegible] [illegible]MBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23[illegible] [illegible]e 24th of each month. [illegible]r luggage are conveyed free o[illegible] [illegible]y's steam launch on the day o[illegible]

[illegible]SEA PORTS.

[illegible]s. H. P. To sail on [illegible]0 600 10th Jan. 90 [illegible]edda, Suez, Port

[illegible]ANG, [illegible]G.

[illegible]To sail on [illegible]th Nov. [illegible] on t[illegible] [illegible]ly to [illegible]nt. [illegible], 11th

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 16th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th November 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Light, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. Apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES.

(A delicious relish).
13 annas per tin.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES,

At Re. 1 per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NUTS,

Barcelonas...	As. 8 per lb.
Brazils..	,, 12 ,,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

PORTS.

		Per Dozen. R.	a.
Old Crusted..................	Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior	Gold Capsule	29	12
Superior Dessert	Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body.....................	Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish.......................	Green Capsule	17	4

SHERRIES, &c.

		R.	a.
Amontillado, A1	Gold Capsule	44	8
Solera...........................	Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso	Black Capsule	31	4
Montilla	Black Capsule	31	4
Invalids'	Square Bottle	31	0
Manzanilla.......................	Red Capsule	26	0
Pale Medium Dry........	Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto.................	Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry.................	White Capsule	18	12
Do. do.	Blue Capsule	15	8
Marsala..........................	Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I..................	Black Capsule	44	0
Do.	Blue Capsule	27	0

INVALIDS' PORT.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th Feb. 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration, and is a good [illegible]und Wholesome Port.

[illegible]ned) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
[illegible]mber of the Society of Public Analysts, and [illegible]f the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 29-12.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S [illegible]LD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

In Square Bottles.

CERTIFICATE.

[illegible]g carefully analysed a sample of your [illegible]am able to certify it is exceptionally [illegible]sel oil. [illegible]der it to be a well-matured and whole[illegible] of excellent quality.

Yours faithfully,
[illegible]*igned*) BERNARD DYER, F. C. S.
[illegible] per doz. quarts. Rs. 29-8.

TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	...per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea...	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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Studio Open for Portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

RIFLEMEN'S REQUISITES.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

AND CALL AND SEE MANY NEW AND USEFUL ITEMS.

BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } **PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,** { POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

FRESH SHIPMENT OF REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS JUST TO HAND.

				Rs.	a.
HENRY CLAYS.	Bouquets ......per box of		25	12	8
Do.	Reg. Londres.........	,,	50	20	0
Do.	Reg. Madrid	,,	,,	14	0
LA CAUCADUA,	Vegueros..................	,,	,,	14	0
Do.	do.........................	,,	100	26	0
HENRY CLAYS,	Non Plus Ulta.............	,,	,,	20	0
EL PILOTO,	Reg. Preciosa	,,	,,	20	0
EL FERRO,	Reg. Chica..................	,,	,,	18	0
LA ESPERA,	Reg. Conchas..............	,,	,,	16	0
ESPECIALES,	Reg. Reina	,,	,,	14	0

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new *Pharmacopœia*) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine BITTERS can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

INKSTANDS, ELECTROPLATED.

	Rs.	a.
Partially gilt Galley with Flowing Sail, fluttering Pennon, and fascinating Female figure reclining at the helm	70	0
An elegant Classical Vase with Mermaid handles, on oval stand, oxidized, partially gilt and enamelled	40	0
A Ruby and White Bottle on partially gilt stand with Penrack and semicircular Blotter.	30	0
A partially gilt Standish, with two Ruby Bottles, Penrack and Call Bell	45	0
Electroplated Standish, Pedestal centre, surmounted by miniature model of Ancient Galley, supported on the shoulders of a Mermaid with two tails, and fitted with two crystal Ink-bottles	27	0
Plain Electroplated Acanthus-bordered Standish with Penrack, Wafer Dish and two cut crystal Bottles	9	0
Partial gilt Presentation Inkstand, allegorical design, Commerce personified by a Female, with two cut crystal Bottles, Call Bell, Penrack and semicircular Blotter...	110	0
Ditto do. representing Justice	110	0
Some of our Artist's symbols are too obscure for us to attempt an interpretation with any confidence; for instance, in one large and striking composition in Electroplate the central figure is that of a muscular Boy not over-burdened with clothes, upholding a terrestrial Globe evidently much too heavy for him. Two Anchors are utilized as a Penrack; on the top of the Inkbottle are the winged Caducis of Mercury; while the third item, which completes the equipment, is a most modern patent spring Call-bell.	100	0

PAPER WEIGHTS.

Cleverly modelled figures on marble base		Greyhound	9	0
Do.	do.	Sailor...	9	0
Do.	do.	Sculler	9	0
Do.	do.	Horse	14	0
Do.	do.	Negro...	15	0
Statuette on partial gilt pedestal, oxidized Cupid dressed in a quiver and arrows, with a rose in one hand, lamenting over the pricked thumb of the other one ...			30	0

CIGAR LIGHTER.

Grotesque Negro and Cresset, electro-plated and oxidized, with red glass in cresset, which serves to hold the spirit to feed the cotton wick	9	0

SMOKERS' SETS.

Electro-plated Set of 5 Pieces, viz., round Tray, with Tobacco Vase, flat Candlestick, Ash Receiver and Match-box holder	45	0
Locomotive Model. The Cigars are kept in the Fire-box, the Spills in the Funnel, and Cigarettes in the other place. The body of the engine is of polished ebony, with electro-plated mountings. Where the driver stands there is also a receptacle for Matches, and a renewable slip of composition for striking them on. It runs round the table at sufficient speed without getting up steam	36	0

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE PROOF LININGS,
FASHIONABLE SHAPES.
WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., } OUTFITTERS. { BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ... Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ... Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes.................. The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown .... Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout	Rs. 8	8
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 7	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.

THE BEE

THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ...	Rs. 5.
With Alarum ...	Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

CHAMPAGNES.

Binet & Co.'s Dry Elite........................	66	0
Wachter & Co.'s Royal Charter	64	8
Perinet & Fils	66	8
Heidseick Dry Monopole.........................	66	8
Crown Champagne, C. P. & Co.'s	48	0
Jean Sibadey's Carte Blanche..................	37	8
Sparkling Saumur, Gold Foil...................	29	0

BINET, FILS & CO.'S DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE,
THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.

All connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this Wine. We are sure they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised at its moderate price.

Quarts..............	per doz. Rs.	66 0
Pints.................	per 2 doz.	69 0

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... ,, Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... ,, Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
ART OF PATINAGE
to be introduced on a scale of magnificence never before thought of in Bombay.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER-SKATING RINK,
ON THE ESPLANADE,
Opposite the Victoria Railway Terminus.

FIRST GRAND OPENING
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
at 8-30 p m. Nov. 13th.

LOVERS OF THE
FASCINATING PASTIME
OF
ROLLER-SKATING
will find
THE SKATES, THE FLOOR,
and the entire Equipments of the
"COLUMBIA"
SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.

3,000 PAIRS OF THE FINEST AMERICAN SKATES.

10,000 square feet of beautifully smooth skating surface, laid with the finest selected 2 by 2 Teak, and uninterrupted by a single post or break.

20,000 JAPANESE LANTERNS, PANELS FANS, AND PARSOLS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DECORATIONS.

Brilliantly illuminated with Electric Light.
The coolest place of amusement in Bombay.
The Full Volunteer Band in attendance.

ADMISSION for those who do not have invitation (of which a limited number only have been issued) will be Two Rupees.

4,000 Persons, Europeans, the Elite of Bombay, are expected to visit the Rink on Wednesday Night, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

H. A. SIMMONS,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED hereby notify to the public that I have LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3124 in the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and that I have applied to the said Company for issue of a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE. Any person or persons, having any claim whatever against the said share, are hereby requested to notify the same to me or the Company, within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the Company will issue to me the duplicate applied for.

NARSI GOPALJEE.
Bombay, 12th November 1889.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

			Rs.	a.
Damask Table Cloth		5½ ft. × 5½ ft.	3	4
Do.	do.	5½ × 7½	4	6
Do.	do.	6 × 8	5	6
Do.	do.	6½ × 8	6	0
Do.	do.	7 × 7	5	8
Do.	do.	7 × 9	7	0
Do.	do.	7½ × 7½	6	4

Shikar Cloth from 12½ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

FACTS !
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	"	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence		0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra-Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ART OF SWITCHBACKERY,
To be introduced on a scale of magnificence never before thought of anywhere.

THE
SWITCHBACK RAILWAY,
on the Esplanade in Hornby Road]
GRAND OPENING,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
NOVEMBER 13.
THE MOST FASCINATING PASTIME
EVER INTRODUCED,
SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.
Grand Attractions, Billiard Tables, Swings, Panoramas, Refreshment Bars, Magnificent Illuminations, Exciting Tug of War,
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
The COLONELS and OFFICERS
of the
ROYAL ARTILLERY,
GLOSTER REGIMENT,
MARINE BATTALION,
and the
4th BOMBAY RIFLES.

20,000 Persons are expected to visit the SWITCHBACK RAILWAY, on WEDNESDAY, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

PRICES.

Admission	2	Annas.
Special Enclosure	8	"
Switchback Double Journey	8	"

EVERYBODY INVITED.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH, FLANNEL, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 cases of fancy woollen cloth, consisting of Japanese check cashmeres, blue naps, fancy checks and stripes, all wool worsted coloured coating, venetians, check and stripe coatings, blue coatings, grey coatings, corkscrew, coloured, stripe and check flannels, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD, BYCULLA, RIPON ROAD, AND MATOONGA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khatri Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar, the undermentioned valuable landed properties, *viz.* :—

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of land, with the two messuages or chawls or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate at New Town, near Duncan Road, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the said road, on the south side thereof, containing by admeasurement 301 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, new No. 16012, old survey No. 4465, and new survey No. 5666, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 72 and 73 and now under street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, and ward No. 7913, and under street Nos. 21, 23, 25, and ward No. 7914, and bounded on the east by the property of Ashinua Camatee, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the public road called Oomercarry Sewer Street aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Madappa Harriba and Dada Luxuman, and which said dwelling-houses and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khatri Noor Mahomed Haji Soomar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All those two several pieces of Fazendari ground, admeasuring 611 and 380 square yards, with the chawl, situate at Agripada, Byculla, near the old race course, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Mahadeo and Abdool Rahiman, on the west by the house of Gangadin, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and the chawl of Nagoo Sayajee, and the vacant ground of Chand Kasai, and on the south by the houses of Tribhowandas Vithuldass and Cassum.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of vacant land, with all buildings standing thereon, situate at or near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 217 square yards, and forming part of the land assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 13624, old survey No. 236, and New Revenue Nos. 1-3532 and 1 & 2-3531, and bounded on the north by the ground reserved for road, on the south by Lot No. 43, purchased by Cursondas Jowraj, on the east by the land of Herajee Ballajee, and on the west by the Ripon Road, and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Khatri Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of batty field, toka, or Government vacant ground, with all buildings which are now standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 857 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 80, 86, 88 and 89, new Nos. 15271, 16281 15283, and 15288, and bounded on the east by the batty fields formerly of Domingo Sebastio, and now that of Manor Bastio Khuroos, on the west by the batty fields of Barik Bhiva Patel, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Muncherjee Panthaki, and the same have been in the possession of the said Noor Mahomed Haji Soomer.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 5.—All that piece of batty fields, toka ground, with all buildings standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 275 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 83 and new No. 15276, and bounded on the east by the batty fields of Manor Bastio Khuroos, on the west by the batty fields of the said Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Muncherjee Panthaki, and the same has been in possession and occupation of the said Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 13, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. WATKINS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished house hold furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c., the property of the late Mrs. ADAMS.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-3 P M.

1 handsome strong-built Victoria with a powerful bay horse and a set of single harness.
1 handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden, &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant., at 4 p. m, Messrs BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immoveable property :—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Ranwar," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 308, Pot No 5, containing by admeasurement 1468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Aga, on the north by the public road, on the south by a public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Commissariatwalla, at Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 13, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.
(The Estate of Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback.)

By order of Bai Dinbai, widow, the administratrix of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, time and place, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

LOT No. 3.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate at Colaba, in the city and in the registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 22, Collector's new No. 15919, old survey No. 16, old survey No. 246, new survey No. 9678, and containing by admeasurement 2,596 square yards, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 206, and street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea-shore or sea-beach, on or towards the west by the public Road leading to the Government Light House, on or towards the north partly by the land forming the Government Timber yard, and partly by the sea-shore, and on or towards the south by the property hereinabove secondly described, and are now in the occupation of J. Hill, Esq.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 14th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground-rent tenure, situate at and on the west side of Moodikhana Street, in the city and the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 768 and new No. a-5993, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2069, street No. 172, all which premises are bounded, on or towards the east, by the Modykhana Street, on or towards the west by the property now or formerly of Mopla Chowkran Kelat Bayachee Kaca, on or towards the north by Chuna Street, and on or towards the south by the property now or formerly of Haji Abdool Nubee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the estate of the said Pestanjee Merwanjee Tuback.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case black leather cloth.
1 " coloured woolen cloth.
1 " white flannel.
1 " coloured cotton tweed.
3 " coloured velvet.
2 bales grey mulls.
3 " grey shirtings.
3 " coloured cotton shawls.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA OR TANTANPOORA.

Under instructions from Sonee Ramjee Muljee, the transferee, of the Indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 11th day of November 1887, and 17th day of January 1888, made between Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey of the one part and Mr. Rahimbhoy Peerbhoy of the other part, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 21st November at 4 p.m., at the premises, the following property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsy :—

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandaree land or ground, the first piece of land containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and the second piece on northern side, adjoining a gulley, containing 22 2-9 square yards, aggregating 287 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, or otherwise called Bengalpoora Omercarry Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2934, and Street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, partly by the house of Babajee Kesowjee, on the south by the house of Hassumbhoy Visram, on the west by the said Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, and on the north by the property of Goreji Mahasegur, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey and others.

The said sale will be subject to the prior mortgage claim of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 5,000, respectively, with interest, under three several indentures, dated 19th March, 18th June, and 25th August, 1887, respectively, and made between the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsy of the one part, and the said Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhavanidas Barbhaya Solicitors, at his office, No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1889.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE LOAN and GUARANTEE COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under Act of Parliament, 1874.

Capital	£500,000.
Invested reserve	42,730.

Head Offices, Sydney (N.S.W.), corner of York and Market streets.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. H. Buchanan, Mayor.	H. Malcolm, M B. Inst.
Capt. G. J. Finlayson.	G. S. Hadfield, Exchange.
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BRANCHES.

Melbourne—383, Collins-street. Bruce Wallace, Manager.
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Newcastle—37, Hunter-street. G. Hadfield, Manager.
Adelaide—King William-street. C. W Elmes, Manager.

AGENCIES.

Western Australia—Perth and Freemantle.
New Zealand—Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin.
Northern Territory—Port Darwin.
Fiji, Suva, Samoa, Apia, New Caledonia, Noumea.

This Company is prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of general merchandise.

Branches and agencies are established throughout the principal cities of each colony, so that every facility is offered for the disposal of merchandise to advantage.

Account sales rendered 30 days after arrival of shipments, and when necessary 50 per cent. of value will be remitted by bank draft immediately after inspection of goods.

Leading lines by steamer for immediate sale may be drawn against 33 per cent. on sight of goods, and having an extensive connexion consigners may rely on quick sales and best marketable prices.

The Company's charges are exceptionally low, owing to goods being wharfed and warehoused on the Company's own premises.

The Company undertake to act as purchasing agents for grain, wool, tallow, hides, skins, bones, horns, and all classes of minerals, and also represent firms as agents for shipping, and arrange the chartering of vessels, &c.

All communications to be addressed to the head office, Sydney, New South Wales.

Letters containing invoices and bills of lading must be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUSSELL MARSHALL, General Manager.

Note.—The following find ready sale in the Colonies in wholesale parcels :—Paper and paper bags, sperm candles, soda, crystals, salt, all kinds of groceries, drapery, hosiery, matches, bar and rod iron, boiler plates, cast-iron pipes, gas piping, boiler tubes, sheathing felt, roofing felt, boiled and raw oil in drums, white lead, pig iron, sheet lead, cement, galvanized iron, Stockholm tar, manilla rope, foundry coke, druggist's supplies, furniture, tobacco and cigars, wire nails, stationery, printer's ink, boots and shoes, wool-packs, corn sacks, case ale, bulk ale, plaster of Paris, dried and preserved fruits, fencing wire, octagon steel, malt, slates, earthenware, buggies, ship chandlery, oil-man's stores, &c.

The Company's Monthly Prices Current forwarded regularly to clients upon application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street. Bloomsbury London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
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J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
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Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 584,400.
REST	" 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current ounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch
1st May 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furth particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directo Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Compani Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Ha —Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—F Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Dir —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and tions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS
LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED
KIDNEY DISEASES, &c.
explaining the renowne
treatment by *local absorpti*
positive cure without Sto
cines, will be sent in pl
post free, upon applicatio
The MARSTON REM
High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAFTSMAN.

REQUIRED from 1st January 1890, a Head Draft-man on Rs 200 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, (Engineering Branch).

Applicants must be fully qualified in drawing and estimating.

EDWARD H. HALLUM,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 6 p m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of taking such steps as may be at the meeting considered necessary to compel the abatement by the Bombay Municipality of the nuisance caused by the present arrangement for the disposal of the sewage of the city

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club, Nov. 2, 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
SHIBSHANKAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 86 OF 1888.

KHUNDERAO JANARDHUN, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, for the present residing at Baroda, in His Highness the Guckwar's Territory .... Plaintiff.

vs.

NARRAYEN PURSHOTUM and HARRICHUNDRA PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in Houses Nos. 17 and 11 respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq. Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November one Thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Khunderao Janardhun, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Narrayen Purshotum and Hurrichundra Purshotum, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground, on which some time ago a dwelling-house stood, but where at present the old materials of such house are lying, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in an oart commonly called by the name of Passowady, on the south side of the passage of the oart in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 2-9th square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which said land and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under No. 11, and are now lying vacant and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the passage of the said oart called Passowady, on or towards the South by the property of the Plaintiff, on or towards the East by a gully measuring two feet in breadth, one foot whereof belongs to the premises herein described and the remaining one foot of that gully belongs to the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee and which gully is used in common by the property herein described and the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee, and on or towards the West also by a gully measuring in breadth four feet, two feet whereof belong to the premises here in described and the remaining two feet of such gully belong to the Plaintiff, and which gully is used in common by the premises herein described and the property of the Plaintiff, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Narrayen Purshotum and Harrichundra Purshotum, the Defendants abovenamed, and are now in the Plaintiff's possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No 33 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of September 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

"ANGLO-INDIA,"
A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1
be published under the above title
of a Weekly Newspaper devoted to the
tish interests in India, and intended to a
of the European community throughou
The policy which it will be an
"ANGLO-INDIA" to advocate, is b
conviction that the prosperity of
India depends upon the mainten
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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	962½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	900
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	£55
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	175

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 percent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,17
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	41
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	310
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khamgaum Manfg.Co	400		250		250nl

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	950
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	50	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg	600	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1015
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	680
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	510
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545ex 1
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500		675
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	710
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,380	500	5	Rs. 2	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	..	780
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	920
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	890
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	162
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	127½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	390xd
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	810
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5	1,100
asson S.&W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500		500
Sholapore S.&W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	785
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 2	535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	14
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. d Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	899
nds	...	...	...	p.c	106
eing Co.	1,000	500	...		300
Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
ills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
ern	1,500	200	200	...	162½
	500	100	40	...	40
	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
	00	25	25		51
		256	250	...	75
		200	175	Rs. 26½	365
		00	100	Rs. 10	75
			100	13 p.c.	70
			100	...	6
			50	10 p.c.	210
				8 p.s.	20
				Rs. 20	360
				Nil	65
					99
				p.c.	93
				...	85
				5-8	11
				85	1,300
				10	130
					35
					43
					230

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
National Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Opening of the Switchback Railway 5-30 p.m. Band of the Fourth Bombay Rifles.
Special General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Opening of the Skating Rink, 8-30 p.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; and Mobile (s), Busreh.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clio (s), for Hull; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. "Venetia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-a.m. to-morrow.

Postal Notice.—Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. "Elektra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

Furious Riding.—Mahomed Hoosein, a jockey, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, with riding his horse at Soorti Mohola on the 3rd instant, in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to a man named Goolam Russool. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

Receiving Stolen Property.—Balu Meah Shaik Bapoo was yesterday charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with dishonestly receiving two brass betle-nut cutters and three brass spoons, valued at Rs. 1-8, which were stolen from the shop of Cadurbhoy Peerbhoy at the Null Bazaar, on the 25th ultimo, knowing the same to have been stolen. Balu Meah, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospatal, respecting the death of Crishna, aged 30 years. At 9 o'clock on Monday morning he was found by the landlord of the chawl lying in his room in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

House-breaking and Theft.—About midnight on Monday last, Ludha Noormahomed, who keeps a shop in Dabbra Gully for the sale of scents, closed the shop and went home. On going to the shop early yesterday morning in consequence of information received he saw a policeman having in his custody one Mahomed Jaffer with a long nail and some articles, which appeared to have been removed from the shop, which had been broken into. Mahomed Jaffer, on being placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, admitted his offence, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The late King of Portugal.—A solemn service, followed by a funeral oration, will be held at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 17th instant, in the Church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria at Mazagon, to commemorate the death of the late lamented King of Portugal Dom Luis I., and a Requiem Mass will be sung on the following day at 7 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Cranganore, First Bishop of Damaun, requests the favor of the presence of the faithful on those occasions. It is requested that those officially invited will enter by the door facing the sea; the clergy thorough the sacristy: the ladies by the lateral doors; and the gentlemen by the main entrance.

Theft.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Dewjee Mahadoo and Padya Rama were charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with aiding and abetting each other in stealing a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Shewlingoo Luximon, from his residence at Camateepora 5th Street on the 24th ultimo. On the theft being reported to the police, the stolen copper vessel was traced to the possession of a Marwaree in that locality, who pointed out the two accused from whom he had purchased the article for 14 annas and 6 pies. The two accused on pleading guilty to the charge—Dewjee Mahadoo, on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Padya Rama to one month's similar imprisonment.

A Clever Thief.—Mahomed Hoosein was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with stealing from the pocket of Johannes Diaka, a handkerchief in which was tied up a sum of Rs. 4-3-3. The complainant, a new arrival from Goa, while passing along Mody Bay on Monday last, stood at a spot where a number of native lads were gambling. While he was intently looking on at the game, the accused picked the handkerchief out of his pocket and made it over to a Parsee, who ran away with it. Another Parsee, witnessing the occurrence from a window of his house, went down to the spot and told the complainant of the loss of his handkerchief. The accused was then given into custody. The police, however, failed to find out the Parsee who had run away with the handkerchief. The accused, when addressing the Court in his defence, said unblushingly that he had a bad name; that he had been about a dozen times in jail; that it was only ten days ago that he last come out of it; and that it was not likely he would commit this offence so soon after regaining liberty. The Magistrate came to a different conclusion, and finding the accused guilty, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A HUSBAND'S ALLEGED CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

Before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a charge of assault brought by Mrs. Harriet Braemer against her husband, Mr. C. R. Braemer, a commission agent, was taken in hand for further hearing. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Byrne asked sanction to a prosecution against the complainant on a charge of fabricating false evidence and forgery. The forgery, he said, was committed in connection with a document which had been produced as an exhibit and was now in the custody of the Court. Mrs. Braemer had sworn, while giving her evidence in the case, that the signature on the document was her husband's; but the latter was in a position to prove that it was not his signature. Mr. Byrne submitted an information applying for a warrant against Mrs. Braemer for forgery.

The Magistrate said he could not dispose of the application while the assault case was under enquiry.

Mr. Byrne submitted that this was a perfectly distinct matter, having no connection whatever with the assault case.

The Magistrate said he could not entertain the present application until the case in which the document had been put in, was finally dealt with; and enquired if Mr. Byrne's client had evidence to prove that the document was a forged one.

Mr. Byrne said he had evidence to show that the signature was a forgery.

The Magistrate thought the application was rather premature.

Mr. Byrne: My client is prepared to go into the witness-box and swear that it is a forged document.

The Magistrate: Your application is made rather too soon.

Mr. Byrne: I should like to know on what grounds your Worship declines to grant the application. The document very materially affects this case.

The Magistrate: The defendant has not yet fully ntered into his defence, and I think it is rather too rly for any such application to be made in the midst the proceedings. The assault case must be disposed before such an application could be entertained.

r. Byrne repeated that this was a seperate mat-

Hemming, who represented Mrs. Braemer, into Court at this stage, observed that the ion was merely an attempt to avoid the con of the assault which Mr. Braemer had com n his wife.

gistrate repeated that he could not give a prosecution for forgery before dispos- assault case.

rne then applied that his client be allowed to nd take a copy of the document which was in the case.

mming had no objection, and the permission on of the document was granted.

case being then called on, the defend- olice sepoy as a witness on his behalf, d that the wrong man had been sum- he case was therefore adjourned until rday next.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a local paper, in September last, a paragraph appeared adverting to the decision of Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, which revealed the fact that that Court had no jurisdiction to try actions in which the right to or interest in any immoveable property was in question, and that under the old Act the Court had concurrent jurisdiction, with the High Court, when the value of the real property on the damage claimed in respect of any trespass to it was within its pecuniary limit, and accordingly many suits for trespass and for recovery of immoveable property were entertained by the Court; that the said judgment shows that that jurisdiction no longer exists; and this in many cases when the tenements are of small value, and the owners have not the means of enjoying the luxury of litigation in the High Court, must amount to a denial of justice, and calls for the interference of the Legislature. That the aggrieved party has to elect between absolute submission to the invasion of his right, or to take costly proceedings in the High Court; with the prospect of ruin staring in the face especially if the adversary happens to be blessed with such a superfluity of wealth, as would enable him by dilatory proceedings to protract the trial and thus consume alike the means and patience of the humble suitor. That this state of things is quietly acquiesced in, only serves to show the apathy and absence of co-operation on the part of this class of suitors, and that the existing law stands in urgent need of amendment, and that the same can be done by repealing section 19 referred to by the Judge as forming a bar to the trial of such suits.

I fully endorse the views expressed above, but at the same time beg to say that it is not entirely owing to the apathy and absence of co-operation on the part of the public that this state of things is allowed to exist; because a long representation against this grievance was made by the pleaders practising in the Small Cause Court; and they were informed in reply that if any representation was made by the public at large, it would be taken into consideration. It is a fact that since the establishment of the Small Cause Court in 1852 up to 1882, when the new Act came into operation during this long interval of thirty years, hundreds of suits of the above description were decided by each and all the Judges of the said Court; and in no case was any appeal made to the High Court by any unsuccessful suitor, or any injunction applied for from that Court restraining the Judges of the Small Cause Court from deciding any case, on account of any misdirection in law or on the ground of miscarriage of justice. This shows that the public at large were fully satisfied with the decisions of the Judges of the Small Cause Court, and did not at all wish that any change should be made in the then existing law on the subject in question. But our lawmakers have, as it were, thrust this new law upon us when it was never needed, and in spite of the strong representation made by the public to the contrary the proper authorities still withhold granting relief.
—Yours, &c.,

A SUITOR.

CRICKET.

THE JOHN BRIGHT vs. INDEPENDENT CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade, on the 10th instant, resulting in a win for the former by 39 runs only. The following are the full scores:—

THE JOHN BRIGHT.

Mehta b Dalal	48
Patel b Writer	0
Bahadurji b Unwalla	0
Wadia c Bapasola b Dalal	13
Mody b Writer	18
Bode c Bapasola b Writer	0
Reporter b Bapasola	18
Masani b Writer	2
Motisha not out	16
Jasawalla b Bapasola	0
Secretary b Writer	5
Doctor b Bapasola	1
Extras	7
Total	128

THE INDEPENDENT.

Panthaky c b Mody	13
Daruwalla c b Mody	6
Dalal b Reporter	38
Writer b Mody	0
Daruwalla b Secretary	1
Afimwalla b Reporter	0
Billiardmaker s Reporter	0
Bapasola c b Mody	20
Lala run out Reporter	2
Kentin b Reporter	1
Banaji b Reporter	0
Unwalla not out	5
Extras	3
Total	89

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Knight of St. George, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening at half-past 7 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 7.

Burroughs, Surgn-Major, Bo, M B, to join, from Poona.

November 8.

Lugard, Major, Bo, R A, from duty, from Poona.

Venables, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, from leave, from England.

Moss, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, from leave, from England.

November 9.

Stevenson, Col, Ms, 31st M I, from leave, from England.

November, 12.

Drage, Vety-Surgn, Bengal, A V D, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

Dibben, Vety-Surgn. Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Lucknow.

Osborn, Lt Col, Bo, R A, from duty, from Deolali.

Agnew, Lieut, Bengal, Ro Scots Fus, on duty at Deolali, from Ranikut.

Gordon, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Multan.

DEPARTURE.—November 12.

Chitty, Lieut, Bo, 19th Bo Infy, from leave, to Nasserabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 13th November, 1889.

1. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer:—Sergt. W. McDowell 'A' Co. for six months from this date.

3. Sergt. Roberts "C" Company having reported his arrival at Head Quarters, the remainder of his leave is cancelled at his own request.

By order.
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, November 13th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—Thursday, 14th—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

2. The proficiency class will be held at Head-quarters on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6-30 p.m.

3. On Saturday, the 16th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12·5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress, Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

By Order,
J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

It was announced in the Berlin official *Reichsanzeiger* that the territory situated on the East African coast between the northern boundary of Vitu and the southern frontier of Kismaju, a station belonging to the Sultan of Vitu, has been placed under the protection of the German Emperor, subject to any justly acquired right of third parties. The protectorate is based upon treaties concluded by the representatives of the German Empire with the Sultans and chiefs in the acquired district.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's Griffon entered the Government Dock yesterday morning for ordinary repairs; she will remain in dock for about a fortnight.

The s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain William Rea sailed yesterday for Hull via Canal with a general cargo, Mr G Bennison as cabin passenger and 11 deck passengers.

The French mail steamer Labourdonnais 1,274 tons, Captain P Sibilet, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi with a general cargo and the folowing passengers:—Mr F W Bickel, Mrs R F Smith, Mrs R D Cruz, and 28 deck passengers on board.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachee via Kathiawar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Liddell, Mr Yardley, Dr Jayaker, Raso Nadoodh and 749 deck passengers on board.

The B and P S N Co's s s Mobile, 945 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Bushire, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas with a general cargo and 313 cases of opium, 286 horses, 98 syces and 79 deck passengers on board. During the voyage one deck passenger died on the 3rd November from diarrhœa.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Knight of St George	1934	Durant	A	K Nixon & Co
" Atrato	2055	Gordon	D	F Muir & Co
" Clio	1779	Rean	F	F Muir & Co
" Indrani	2337	Barkill	K	K Nixon & Co
" Kerbella	1937	Templeton	M	Mackenzie & Co
" Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Maritimes & Co.
" Tanjore	1401	Raffin	Q	H Cassum

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Belgravia	3375	Boothby	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Deccan	2005	Atkinson	4	H Cassum
" Venetia	1689	Hasell wood	5	P & O Co
" Kapurthala	671	Turner	6	M Mackenzie & Co
" Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyds & Co
" Elektra	2098	Lussich	8	A-H Lloyds & Co
" Idar	2595	Blend	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, Nov 9
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Busreh, Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Clio (s)	Rea	Hull
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oceana, for London, &c
" Purulia, for Karachi and Persian Gulf
" Avoca, for Zanzibar
" Mobile, for Persian Gulf, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 12.

From Liverpool.

Nubia s—17 packages copying presses, H H Abdoolally.

From Glasgow.

Beresford s—128 cases whisky, and 25 cases ginger-wine, and 10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 2 cases hams and bacon, C H B Forbes.

From London.

Peninsular s—1 quarter cask sherry and 1 package perfumed spirit, Phillips and Co.

Huzara s—383 kegs paint, E Essoojee.

Kerbella s—10 cases cordials, Croft Wells and Co; 63 cases wine and spirit, Cutler Palmer and Co; 70 drums chemicals, Ewart Latham and Co; 17 cases vinegar, J Jewanjee and Co; 25 cases oilmanstores, D Burjorjee; 13 cases vinegar, D Cawasjee.

Thames s—70 cases port wine, and 30 cases sherry, D Dadabhoy; 20 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Eduljee Bezonjee; 3 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Framji and Co.

Clyde s—415 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Oceana s—7 cases cheese, provision, &c., Treacher and Co.

From Marseilles.

Manilla s—1 cask red wine, and 1 case perfumed spirit, Bolton and Co.

Labourdonnais s—2 cases musical instruments, Marcks and Co.

From Hull.

Clio s—50 drums linseed oil, A M Hassonally.

From Antwerp.

Kerbella s—4 cases geneva, D Dadabhoy; 700 boxes candles, D Khambhoy; 41 cases window glass, T Ebramji; 2 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 67 boxes window glass, S Babooji and Sons.

Brindisi s—7 cases perfumed spirit, N Hussenally.

From Trieste.

Electra s—5 cases wine, James Pearse.

From New York.

President Garfield s—12,400 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen; 2,500 cases kerosine oil, Hajee D Esmail.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 12.

For Liverpool.

Belgravia s—23 bales cotton, Robertson and Co; 1,100 cwts wheat, and 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Warden and Co; 48 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales cotton, Megjee Hunsraj; 700 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedass; 262 cwts coir yarn, Dewram Zeena; 75 bales wool S Gopalljee; 1,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For London.

Peshawar s—2 cases opium, P and O Co; 22 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 9 bales hides, Molledina Lalljee; 1,999½, cwts linseed Tod Durant and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, Damjee Khimjee; 65 cwts gum, Samjee Nurpol; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 12 cwts peacock feathers, and 17 cwts fishmaws, H Rahim Toolabhoy and Co; 20 cwts heeradeean, B Sajin; 10 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 8 cwts peacock feathers, Jan M Remtoola; 3 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ld; 120 cwts olibanum, Narpol Mowjee; 45 cwts gum, Jaitha Mulsee.

Indrani s—33 bales rags, Adamjee Esmaljee; 1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

Oceana s—55 bales cotton, Darst and Co; 4,017 cwts, linseed, 1,000 cwt cotton seed, and 2,200 cwts castor-seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

For Marseilles.

Belgravia s—100 bales cotton, F Sauqet and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hull.

Clio s—500 cwts myrabollams, Sewji Ramjee.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Idar s—480 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,799 cwts groundnut, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 999 cwts groundnuts, Tod Durant and Co.

For Hongkong:

Venetia s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, M H Esac Ellias; 22 cwts cloves, T Essoffally; 13 bales twist, P F Talati; 87½ cwts raisins, D N Shroff; 50 bales twist, Lalljee Cutchura; 17 cwts sharkfins, H Rahim Toolabhoy; 10 chests opium, P Agarchund; 20 chests opium N J Abraham; 81½ cwts fishmaws, Mamed Nuthoo; 220 cwts raisins, 75 cwts kismiss, 50 cwts sharkfins and 12 cwts fishmaws, Abdoola Joosub.

Elektra s—34 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 45 bales twist, N J Abraham; 87 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 41 bales twist and 9 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales cotton, D P Marker; 25 bales twist, J Peerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Venetia s—75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 10 bales twist, Benn Ashley and Co.

For Kobe.

Venetia s—137 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

Elektra s—17 bales twist, V Luxmishunker and Co; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co.

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, Nov. 12.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.			Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation, 16th May to date.
Delhi	30·071	+·027	+·010	W	3	57·2	84·6	53·6	—3·1	34	...	...	...	...
Agra	30·075	+·034	+·003	N W	5	59·3	85·1	49·9	—7·1	43	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·042	+·048	—·014	WS W	3	62·0	83·0	49·6	—6·6	51	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·028	—·001	—·010	N NW	3	67·6	86·9	60·4	+2·2	30	...	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad	30·002	—·033	—·042	Calm	1	48·6	92·4	47·0	—3·9	65	...	...	...	...
Karachi	30·028	—·037	—·013	N W	9	67·9	90·7	63·0	+0·9	86	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·133	—·001	—·001	Calm	1	48·7	84·7	44·8	—6·2	63	...	...	...	...
Deesa	30·070	—·005	+·021	E	7	61·7	95·3	52·9	—5·8	27	...	...	...	—0·06a
Rajkot	30·046	...	+·017	Calm	3	65·4	92·9	52·0	—8·7	34	...	...	...	—0·35
Neemuch	30·087	—·013	+·010	Calm	...	67·1	83·8	49·4	—6·1	34	...	...	...	—0·09
Indore	30·086	—·026	+·014	Calm	2	64·3	81·1	43·2	—12·9	40	...	...	...	—0·14
Saugor	30·053	+·004	—·041	S	3	60·2	80·3	50·9	—7·1	40	...	...	...	—0·17
Jubbulpore	30·134	+·001	+·016	S S E	1	53·0	79·4	42·4	—11·9	68	...	...	...	—0·13
Hoshangabad	30·111	+·011	—·002	E N E	2	53·9	83·3	47·8	—10·3	68	...	...	...	—0·11
Khandva	30·096	+·006	+·032	N E	2	58·8	85·2	44·0	—15·5	48	...	...	...	—0·18
Raipur	30·043	+·016	+·003	Calm	3	66·6	81·0	54·3	—6·9	51	...	...	...	—0·48
Nagpur	30·066	+·021	+·004	NN W	5	62·2	83·2	53·8	—7·4	49	...	...	...	—0·47
Amraoti	30·071	—·006	+·018	E N E	6	65·8	85·6	54·4	—7·5	32	...	...	...	—0·29
Akola	30·078	—·002	+·016	Calm	3	59·9	85·6	45·2	—14·6	51	...	...	...	—0·42
Surat	30·047	—·010	+·046	E N E	L	68·4	89·5	58·1	—6·8	68	...	...	...	—0·18
Malegaon	30·093	—·010	+·013	WN W	4	61·9	86·4	45·0	—15·5	18	...	...	...	—0·52
Bombay	30·015	—·005	+·026	E N E	12	71·4	85·1	68·9	—5·6	66	...	...	...	—0·56
Poona	30·100	+·012	+·024	Calm	7	60·1	86·9	46·9	—16·2	52	...	...	...	—0·83
Sholapur	30·078	+·002	+·029	E	7	65·1	87·2	50·6	—13·8	49	...	...	...	—0·78
Ratnagiri	29·996	+·003	+·041	E	5	77·8	88·4	61·4	—10·3	39	...	...	...	—0·44
Belgaum	30·023	+·009	+·014	N E	4	67·5	81·7	52·0	—10·3	45	...	...	...	—1·73
Goa	29·993	...	...	...	...	73·0	81·0	72·0		95	...	...	...	...
Karwar	29·985	+·009	+·022	N E	3	65·6	88·3	61·0	—9·7	86	...	...	...	—2·52
Mangalore	29·987	...	+·029	E	2	76·9	85·8	71·4	—1·9	75	...	...	...	—2·46
Calicut	29·991	—·002	+·035	E N E	4	78·1	87·3	71·1	...	79	...	...	...	—4·04
Cochin	30·000	+·006	+·043	Calm	M	79·9	86·3	71·6	—2·6	84	...	...	4·30	—0·39
Bangalore	30·013	+·002	—·004	E	2	69·6	80·8	59·9	—3·0	74	1	...	...	—2·60a
Secunderabad	30·070	+·019	—·004	Calm	4	61·6	83·6	54·6	—8·2	64	...	...	...	—1·39
Masulipatam	29·991	+·010	—·008	N	1	72·9	85·5	67·7	—4·9	83	1	...	0·17	—4·89
Bellary	30·040	+·008	—·025	Calm	2	71·0	85·4	56·8	—9·4	50	...	...	...	—1·38
Cuddapah	30·016	—·002	...	E S E	...	72·8	88·0	62·9	...	67	...	...	...	—2·64
Madras	29·974	+·016	—·027	NN W	11	79·7	87·2	73·2	+0·1	72	1	...	0·12	—7·96a
Coimbatore	30·011	+·001	+·012	N E	1	74·6	89·8	69·8	+0·2	86	3	...	0·08	—2·24a
Trichinopoly	30·011	+0·23	+·039	NN W	3	78·8	91·5	69·9	—2·2	71	...	...	0·79	—1·79
Negapatam	29·978	+·013	+·023	N W	7	77·3	85·4	72·3	—2·5	74	...	...	1·17	—6·78a
Colombo	29·960	—·014	—·003	N NW	4	85·5	86·0	76·5	...	72	1	...	4·83	—1·78

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds.

Summary.—The barometric changes during the past 24 hours comprise a decrease of pressure in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Berar, and also locally at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Calicut, Bellary, Cuddapah and Colombo, and an increase in all the remaining districts. The changes are generally very small everywhere. Pressure is high in Rajputana and low in Ceylon, and the general distribution remains practically unaltered. The barometer is below the normal average in Sind, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, and also locally at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and above it elsewhere. Calm is reported from Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Raipur, Akola, Poona, Cochin, Secunderabad, and Bellary. The winds are generally north-westerly at Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Masulipatam, Malegaon, and Karachi, but are north easterly to south-south-easterly in other districts. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been above the average at Sholapur, Malegaon, Akola and Deesa, and less than the average in other places. This morning's observations indicate that wind force is increasing at Negapatam, Madras, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Nagpur, Jubulpore, and Karachi. The maximum temperature is 2° to 5° above the average in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Mysore, Sind, Gujarat, and locally at Karwar, but below it in other districts. The highest maxima are 95° at Deesa, 93° at Rajkot, 92° at Jacobabad, 91° at Trichinopoly and Karachi, and between 81° and 90° at all other stations. The night temperature is below the average everywhere, except at Karachi, Coimbatore, and Madras, the deficiency being considerable at most stations, except those on the Malabar Coast and in Madras. The only large changes in the mean temperature of the day are a decrease of 5° at Hoshangabad and Cawnpore and an increase of 3½° at Karachi. Humidity appears to be increasing in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, and also locally at Cawnpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Surat, Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and Madras; and skies are very partially cloudy at Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam and Bangalore, and free from clouds elsewhere. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations since yesterday. Fine clear weather continues generally all over the country, and weather conditions show no change of any importance, except a shift of wind at Cuddapah and Coimbatore to the east-south-east and north east respectively. In the Madras Presidency the prevalence of dry winds is postponing the rainfall due with the North-East Monsoon. The baric gradients between Bombay and Poona, Malegaon and Bombay, and Ratnagiri and Poona are somewhat more steep than they were yesterday, and an increase of wind is very likely at or in the neighbourhood of those stations.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 31st Oct.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut Col C H Sheppard, Madras S C, to officiate as Assist Judge Advocate Genl, 7th Circle, with effect from the 16th Oct 1889.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col C E Salkeld, Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd-in-command, vice Kemble, retired, dated 7th Oct 1889.

Capt M K Martin, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Salkeld, dated 7th Oct 1889.

Capt K S Davison, Sqdn Officer 4th Bengal Cavy, to be Sqdn Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Martin.

No 2 (Bengal) Mountain Battery—Lieut H F Vanderzee, No 34 Battery, Southern Divn, Royal Artillery (late No 7-1 Southern Divn), to be Subaltern, vice A P Longfield, promoted, dated 1st Sept 1889.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut F A Smith, Wing Officer 2nd Bengal L I, to be offg Wing Officer as a temporary measure.

43rd Goorkha L I.—Surgeon A Coleman, from the officiating medical charge of the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major Wright.

Col W W Hume, Bengal S C, late Dist Supt of Police, Bengal, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Calcutta.

Col G C Ross, Bengal S C, is permitted to reside at Bareilly and Naini Tal.

Lieut E S Heard, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed an unpaid Attache, in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr Mr Genl's Dept.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of Lieut H D Chamier, 1st Battn Connaught Rangers and Lieut C W Walker, 2nd Battn R I Regt, are to be added to the lists of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut—2nd Lieut W H Jones, R A; 2nd Lieut E A S Ely, Bedfordshire Regt; and 2nd Lieut B Scott, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Military Works Dept.—Lieut J W Pringle, R E, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command to the Beluchistan Command, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Batt Highland L I—Capt W M M Edwards, V C, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, to date of joining regimental dept.

2nd Battn Devonshire Regt—Capt J Browne for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt—Lieut and Adjt L A M Stopford, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battn East Surrey Regt—Lieut V A Ormsby, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut G A Dale (Wing Officer on probation 19th Punjab Infantry), to Cawnpore, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

1st Punjab Infantry—Capt C B Brownlow, to Murree on private affairs, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Army Veterinary Dept—Veterinary Surg R J D Tibaldi, to Bombay, for forty-four days, on private affairs.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the statement of the Opium revenue to October, compared with the estimates for the year 1889-90:—

	Bengal. In month of Nov. 1889.	Bombay. In month of Oct. 1889.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	50,82,500	15,00,000	65,82,500
Actual	55,76,875	14,91,100	70,67,975
Better than estimate	4,94,375	..	4,85,475
Worse than estimate	..	8,900	..

Eight sales of Bengal opium and seven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

	Bengal. To end of Nov. 1889.	Bombay. To end of Oct. 1889.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	4,06,60,000	1,25,00,000	5,31,60,000
Actual	4,38,31,145	1,23,95,500	5,62,26,645
Better than estimate	31,71,145	..	30,66,645
Worse than Estimate	..	1,04,500	..

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(*Gazette of India*, November 9.)

Home Department.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:—Messrs A P Pennell, and Mr F J Monahan, BCS.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Col R Eardley-Wilmot, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 14th Bengal Lancers Dist Staff Officer, 1st class (m c), for six months; Maj and Brevet Lieut Col G F Young, Bengal S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 24th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infanrty; Capt E J F Wood, Bengal S C, Sqdn Commander, 10th (The Duke of Combridge's Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, (p a) for two years; Condr T Gray Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, (m c) for one year, and Sub-Condr W H Mitton, Commissariat Dept, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut Col G W Rogers, D S O, Bengal S C, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regt, for one year; and Lieut A W deWilton, Bengal S C, 1st Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Capt A C Bruce, R E, Military Works Dept, for one year, with effect from the 1st Dec. 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—Vety Surgn J Cooper, Vety Supt, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, (p a) for six months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Capt J L O'Bryen, Bengal S C, (m c) for two months; Capt E A Young, Bengal S C, (p a) for fifteen days; Capt G J Younghusband, Bengal S C, (p a) till 1st Feb 1890; Capt R V Phillpotts, R E, (m c) for 182 days; Capt W E Bunbury, Bengal S C, (p a) till 1st Feb, 1890; Lieut C W O'Bryen, Bengal S C, (m c) for two months; and Surgn A Duncan, M D, (m c) for two months.

Major-Genl R F Lewis, R A, Director-General of Ordnance in India, is granted general leave in India (p a.)

Major E J G Lewis, Bengal S C, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, is granted leave in India, (m c) for 180 days.

Capt T T Vaughan, R A, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, is granted general leave in India (p a.) for 35 days.

Col E P Gordon, Bengal S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

Col E Beddy, Bengal SC, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India with effect from the 26th Nov 1889.

Sub-Condr M Hanron, Military Works Dept, is granted furlough (m c) for one year.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Major F Barrow, to be Lieut-Colonel, 6th November, 1889.

Retirements—Surgn Major G Henderson, M D, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 20th Nov, 1889, subject to H M's approval.

Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Lieut the Hon H D Napier, Bengal S C, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, availed himself, on the 8th Oct, 1889, of the leave out of India for one year.

Floriline!—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA! TEA!! from Indian Tea Supply Co., in ½, 1, 2, and 5lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co, Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MATHERAN.—WANTED Furnished BUNGALOW, Four or Five Rooms, for two months. Address stating terms "P.," care of this office.

WANTED by a practical Engineer, Brewer and Distiller, an ENGAGEMENT; or in any capacity where his services would be useful. Large experience at Home and in India. Good testimonials, &c. Address ENGINEER, Tellicherry.

WANTED, a competent PARSEE CLERK for the Aden branch of the New Oriental Bank. Apply in writing to the Bombay office.

WANTED, a NURSE to take care of a lady in delicate health, and a child, a year old, on the homeward voyage. Must be an experienced traveller. Address K., Koreganev, P.O. S. M. Ry.

TO LET, ROOMS suitable for Offices on the Second Floor of a House in Meadows Street. Apply to N. M. PETIT, 10, Meadows Street.

TO LET, Two ROOMS on first-floor (cheerful) adapted for Office, about 18 feet by 16 feet, with small Bath-rooms attached, adjoining Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Separate entrance. Apply to S.T., care of this paper.

BELLEVUE, KHANDALLA, in excellent order and completely furnished, TO LET for only Rs. 200, till 15th February 1890. Apply to SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Silk Cocoons as obtainable in Central Provinces. Offers invited. Apply to JOHN J. BECK, B. N. Railway, Jamgaon, via Raigarh, C. P.

BEFORE PURCHASING your 'Xmas Toys, 'Xmas Cards, and 'Xmas Tree Presents, give one look at our this Season's Novelties from Paris and America, at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, the BUNGALOW called "THE BYKE." For particulars apply to Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BREACH CANDY.—Unfurnished House, papered throughout TO LET, from 1st April 1890.—Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

A BARGAIN.—TO SUB-LET at once the Rajputana Hotel, Ajmere. Beautifully furnished, and doing a very fair business. Proprietress retiring from business. Cash required Rs. 5,000, worth Rs. 10,000. Proprietress, S. RICE, Ajmere.

PHOTOGRAPHS of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S Arrival at the Apollo Bunder. Orders for Copies registered at BOURNE and SHEPHERD, 19 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

H. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.—Excellent Photographic Views of the Prince leaving Apollo Bunder, can be obtained at the Photo Studio School of Art, Bombay, at Rs. 2 each.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. Xmas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co, above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us, of the finest selected and well-matured Java tobacco only, and all lovers of Java brand should give them a trial.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electroplated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents. PHIPSON and Co.

A HANDSOME PIANO FOR SALE, by Collard and Collard, quite new, only six months in Owner's hand. Price £120. On view at Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & Bros.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" ÷ 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

ATKINSON'S SCENT, 12 different varieties. Rs. 1-10 per bottle; Cashmere Bouquet Scent gives nice fragrance. Re. 1-10 per bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIMEPIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7, JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

BROWN & Co., UNDERTAKERS and MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS, &c. Plans of Tombs on application.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

A FAVORABLE INVESTMENT.—The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HOTEL, Secunderabad, owing to failing health of Proprietor. Apply "R," care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
he universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
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SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe.	Cremée de Noyeau.
Anisette.	Crême de Moka.
Benedictine.	Curaçao, Assorted.
Chartreuse, Green.	Eau de Vie Dantzick.
Chartreuse, Yellow.	Eau de Vie Noyeaux.
Cherry Brandy.	Kummel.
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BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
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SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

THE price of Bar Silver remained at 43 15-16d. in London yesterday, according to Reuter; but private telegrams advise a further advance of 1-16d. in the metal, at 44d. per oz. Rupee Securities remained at £68⅞ for Fours and £71 1-16 for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107. Two extra lakhs of Bills on Bombay were placed by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 25-32d., which is 1-16d. above the rate of the regular allotments, and the same as was obtained for the extra lakh in Calcutta on Thursday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¾ per cent. higher at 87¼; Exchange in London was slightly easier at fcs. 25·23½.

The Wheat market was dull, and No. 1 spot soft white in Liverpool was 2d. per cental cheaper, at 7s.; but other descriptions were unaltered, and in Mincing Lane Produce generally there was no change.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool last evening, Surats firm, the total days' sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 Surats. Spot Mid. American and East Indian Cotton were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for this and next month's deliveries, and two to five months hence, though unchanged in intermediate positions. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

Reuter wires that the Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the Cotton crop has been injured by excessive rain and frosts in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, and is late elsewhere. More favourable weather has been prevalent in West Mississippi, where the yield will probably be three per cent. above last year's. Much depends on future weather, and the result of the crop cannot be closely known until after Christmas. 10¼ was still the spot price in New York yesterday; but February Futures were 6 points lower, at 10·16 cents. The Recepts at the U. S. Ports were heavy, at 62,000 bales, and the figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	62,000	46,000	59,000
Two days' do. ...	105,000	83,000	96,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,317,000	1,902,000	2,430,000

There has been a quieter feeling in our market for the staple to-day, but prices show no quotable change. The reported business has been entirely in ready stuff, little or no demand having been felt for arrival contracts, the purchases having been in New Bengals, at Rs. 185½ to Rs. 196, according to quality; Julgaum, at Rs. 214; and Dhulia at Rs. 207 per candy. A little old Wudwan also changed hands at Rs. 162-74.

WHEAT.—The firm feeling which was apparent in this market yesterday has been lost, and we cannot call the line more than steady at our last quotations, a moderate business only having been transacted.

SEEDS have likewise been in but moderate request, and business for export has been upon a limited scale, the late advance, however, having been maintained in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	5,609	bales.
Wheat	30,005	cwts.
Linseed	4,469	„
Rapeseed	1,993	„
Gingelly......................................	9,397	„
Poppy Seed....................................	1,204	„
Ground Nuts...................................	1,179	„
Castor Seed	1,661	„

FREIGHTS are dull again owing to scarcity of cargo; but rates are nominally unchanged, though generally lacking the test of business, nothing fresh of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the further advance of 1-16d per oz. in Silver reported by private telegrams, a slightly easier feeling has partially prevailed to-day, and November Bills have been negociable at 1s. 4 31-32d., forward rates for both buying and selling being the same as yesterday. We hear of sales of Bank Paper having been made at 1s. 4 13-16d. for January-February, the same rate having been refused for March, though 1s. 4 11-16d. Telegraphic was accepted for June delivery. We quote rates steady at closing:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic................	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight........	1s. 4⅝d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Francs	1·78¾.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99 for Fours for cash, which was also the quotation received from Calcutta; but the market grew stronger, and the rate advanced to 99 1-16, eventually closing at 99⅛, with the next account ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98 15-16, and the 5th January settlement at 98 9-16. For 4½ per cents. 103 is still nominally quoted.

SHARES.—There has again been a moderate demand for Cotton Mill scrip to-day, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 5 in David, Luckmidas Khimji, and Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 520, Rs. 890, and Rs. 1,170, respectively; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Dhun, at Rs. 950; of Rs. 5, in Jubilee, at Rs. 780; and of Rs. 2½ in Empress, at Rs. 690 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Nov. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Poseidon, which left Bombay on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market was firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes..............	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper................	68⅞
4½ per cent. „	71 1-16d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.............	107
Bar Silver	43 15-16d. per oz

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

To-morrow morning the transport s. s. Bhundara leaves for Chittagong, carrying for the Chin-Lushai Expedition the following officers and troops:—510 transport coolies, 192 mules with muleteers, and 150 sepoys of the 9th Bengal Infantry, with 3 officers, 9 warrant and 8 non-commissioned officers, and 9 field hospital assistants. Captain Davidson goes in charge of the transports.

The detachments and units of the Telegraph Survey and Army Signalling comprises as follows:—Captain Brown and Lieutenant Birkhick, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent Army Signalling, with 44 European and native non-commissioned officers and men.

A detachment of the Telegraph Department will comprise 6 British non-commissioned officers and men. The officers accompanying are:—Major Leach, Captain Mullaly, and Lieutenant Peters with 8 overseers, and Captain Chambers of the Intelligence Department.

Surgeon-Major Murphy, Principal Medical Officer, Commissariat Department, furnishes 2 commissioned and 9 warrant officers, with eight to nine hundred followers, and a cargo of medical and commissariat stores.

Should the s. s. Bhundara return in time she will again leave on the same service, on the 22nd instant, together with the steamers Dalhousie and Clive, conveying the 2nd Goorkhas, numbering two companies of Sappers and Miners, and the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, 1,000 muleteers, and 500 transport coolies, and commissariat supplies.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 11.

10 p.m.	74·4

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

6 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	79·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AUSTRIA.

MARRIAGE.

BERGL—STEINGRAB—November 10, at Vienna, L Bergl, Esq, to Miss Cecilie Steingrab, of Vienna.

ADEN.

DEATH.

D'SILVA—October 31, at Camp, Aden, from bronchitis, Phillip Richard, the infant son of Apothecary James Gregory D'Silva, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BISSET—November 9, at Old Court, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Major W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E, R. E, of a daughter.

CURSETJEE—November 10, at Prospect Lodge, Cumballa Hill, the wife of C M Cursetjee, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAW—November 5, at Benares, the wife of Lieut A J Shaw, 3rd Sikhs, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KER—MENZIES—November 7, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev R Clark, Robert Lorraine Ker, Bank of Bengal, eldest son of the late Captain R W Ker, R N R, of Southampton, to Georgina Fanny, eldest daughter of Colonel Oswald Menzies, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

DEATH.

CROYDON—November 9, at Jubbulpore, W Croydon, Civil Surgeon, only brother of the late Mrs E J Graham, Fyzabad, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

IF Prince Albert Victor has seen the admirable record which Mr. H. D. Rees has drawn up of Lord Connemara's recent tour in the North and North-West he must envy the Governor of Madras the possession of so excellent a chronicler of his progresses. Mr. Rees seems to unite the qualifications of a private secretary with those of an excellent special correspondent, who sees more than meets the eye of the careless wanderer, and who has a happy knack of giving picturesque form to his travelling impressions. His journal of the tenth tour which the energetic Governor of Madras has made is so much the more noteworthy a piece of good work in that Lord Connemara seems nowhere to have gone far afield of the beaten track of cold weather tourists. He went to Calcutta and Darjeeling, to Allahabad and to Simla, then to the North-West Frontier, and home by Kurrachee and Bombay. The route gave as little material for novelty of treatment as a journey homeward by Brindisi and Modane, and yet the most travelled amongst us might turn over Mr. Rees's lively eleven folios without feeling too conscious of going over familiar ground. Calcutta of course gives the chronicler small opportunity for novelty of description. But in Darjeeling and its neighbourhood Mr. Rees, who always shows a turn for picturesque description, found much to write about. We need not quote his descriptive passages. Still less need we lay ourselves under obligation to him for an account of the Sikkim Expedition which reads like ancient history told in short sentences of easy words. There is, however, upon this page a pretty little story which will do well to illustrate the truth that British supremacy in India rests largely upon prestige. When the Thibetans, after resting in confidence behind a stone wall, had to retreat, a plain-spoken inhabitant of Sikkim remarked to a captured Thibetan: "If you cannot stop the British when you are behind such defences as that, what is the use of expecting to stop them anywhere?" The philosophy of this story should commend itself to all frontier malcontents.

Facilis est descensus, and Lord Connemara and his party left Darjeeling much more quickly than they went there. The paragraph in which Mr. Rees describes the descent of the Ghat is very uncomfortable reading to those who set store upon the lives of governors and dignitaries. The Governor of Madras and his party came down upon a trolly which descended by the force of gravity alone. "We started gently," Mr. Rees says, "but quickly gathering speed we went whizzing along round curves and past the edges of precipices at a break-neck pace." Now it may be the duty of an Indian Governor to whiz round administrative curves and to run along the edges of political precipices. But that they do under compulsion and not for pleasure. Governors even more than the rest of us hold their own necks in trust, and the inconveniences attending upon the sudden vacation of the Governorship of Madras are too serious to be courted by the rash delights of a trolly ride downhill. For Governors and other people in search of exciting transits switchback railways should suffice; and we hope that this is the last time that Mr. Rees will have to chronicle a gubernatorial descent of this kind. His account of Simla, though exceedingly interesting, is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains. Mr. Rees is surely the first visitor to Simla who has forgotten that it is the modern Capua. He tells us something about the new Viceregal Lodge, describes the operations of a mountain battery, has a word for deodars, rhododendrons, and Himalayan oaks. He even notices the superabundance of kerosine oil-tins in the landscape, adding that at Quetta some one had managed to run up a soldier's bath and a school-house spire with these interesting tokens of latter-day enlightenment. But he has no word for Peliti's or pic-nics, for dances, flirtations, or amateur theatricals, and we are half-disposed to challenge him to give the latitude and longitude of the particular Simla in which Lord Connemara and he pitched their tents. He has indeed more to tell us of Lahore, though that is scarcely one of the show places of the north. His description of the Lieutenant-Governor's house will remind us of the strange capacity which Englishmen in India have always shown for turning material to account. When the district authorities converted an elegant little mosque in Bijapur into a travellers' bungalow, they did much the same thing as people in the Punjab did when they turned what was intended for the tomb of a famous wrestler into an official residence. In the armoury at Lahore the travellers saw, amongst other things, a collection of what are called crows' feet, which, thrown upon the ground, lame the horses of cavalry—a device from which the Abyssinians in their conflicts with the Mahdists suffered severely, according to King Menelek's recent account of the fighting. Cuirasses from France are suggestive of the presence of European elements in the warfare of the Native States in former days—as suggestive, for instance, as the presence in the fine old fort of Jodhpore of brass cannon from Mechlin with a sixteenth-century inscription. A catalogue of the Continental arms and equipments in the armouries of the Native States would form an interesting chapter in Indian history.

The journey along the Indus Valley which Lord Connemara and his friends undertook on their way to Quetta is by most travellers remembered as a dreary interlude in their progress. But Mr. Rees helps us to understand the dictum that "the eye sees what the eye brings means of seeing." He commends the taste which has been shown in the design of the stations along the line—Saracenic, with flat roofs and domes. The railways in Rajputana have been designed with equal judgment, and the strong profile of the simple dome with which they are all crowned, as it stands out in the clear desert air against an unclouded sky, has a beauty of its own which is as striking as it is unsought. Mr. Ruskin, who has reserved the fires of his wrath for railway stations at home, might be got to speak kindly of the good sense and good taste exhibited in the design of some of our stations in North-Western India. Our traveller's artistic perceptions had to lie dormant as he was crossing the Indus by the new Lansdowne Bridge. It is a huge eyesore, but it is a huge utility, and as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said of the Tay Bridge, the other day, it is worth half a dozen Eiffel Towers, though not half as much has been said about it, and perhaps there are not a hundred people in India who could off-hand name the designer of it. If comparisons were not unbecoming we might challenge Mr. Eiffel to tell a story half as interesting as that which is told of the sustained conflict with difficulty of every kind that attended upon the construction of the railway from Sibi to Killa Abdulla and to Quetta. Oddly enough we English, who forget the difficulties which lie before our own enterprizes while we are inventing difficulties for other people, thought General Annenkoff's enterprize in Trans-Caspia an impossibility, while the far more arduous undertaking in the Bolan and Hurnai passes was being forgotten. Yet the Trans-Caspian Railway is one of the cheapest in the world, and few lines have been constructed with less difficulty. There is nothing in the record of the Russian General's labours which will match with the simple fact mentioned by Mr. Rees that out of six contractors for the Sind-Peshin line, one was murdered, and three died at their posts. We hope, too, that General Annenkoff had not always such material to work with as Sir James Brown had. An English miner engaged upon the works, when asked what his experiences had been, said that formerly he had been obliged now and then to use his revolver, but that at present he was getting on very well, though while "Punchaps were good chaps, Puttans was bad 'uns." Lord Connemara went to the frontier as a sightseer, and his discreet secretary reveals nothing concerning its defences, and keeps clear of frontier politics. Having gone within sixty miles of Candahar he leaves us in the dark as to the provision that has been made for carrying the line to that strategic outpost in the war which we trust will always belong to the future. But on the other hand he has some interesting things to tell about the people he saw—of a Parsee who made life a study in black and white by dividing his attention between a flour mill and a coal mine; of Duranis, Popalzais and Barakzais, who assembled in Durbar, "gentlemen of tall stature, possessing fair faces of a Jewish cast, with long black hair and Ninivesque beards." There are disappointments, however, even to a traveller so determined to see beauty in everything as Mr. Rees. *Lucus a non lucendo*, and Galistan, though its name proclaims it "the Rose Garden," is only an arid plain covered with camel thorn, while Bostan, which should be a flower garden if names had any meaning, has only one orchard to boast of. However our cheery voyager piously repudiates Sir Charles Napier's way of looking at things when he spoke of the country thereabouts as undoubtedly the place where God shot the rubbish when he made the world. Lord Connemara and his party reached Karachi long before any such idea as this had had time to work its way into their mind, and at Karachi they found much to please them. "Most un-Indian and very pleasant," is Mr. Rees's verdict upon the city, while Sir Charles Dilke spoke in even more complimentary superlatives. After this Karachi's claims to be considered a sanatarium and a place of delight will pass undisputed. There is a touch of the glow of sunset in the paragraph in which Mr. Rees records his rapid passage through Bombay. But the landscape here lends itself to impressionist treatment, and we are almost beginning to tire of the word painters' efforts which Bombay harbour and the scenes beyond are constantly evoking. But we do not tire of Mr. Rees, and everyone into whose hands this pleasant record of "Tour No. 10" will fall must wish that Lord Connemara may make many more excursions in India, and that Mr. Rees may be his travelling historiographer.

ONE important fact is brought out very clearly in the Blue Book on Indian Sanitation to which we referred the other day—a fact full of encouragement to those who think that much of the mortality that now prevails is due to preventible causes and might with proper care be avoided. The fifty-nine Commissioners calculated that previous to their inquiry the death-rate among the British Troops was 69 per mille, and they expressed an opinion that in the "then existing state this could be reduced to 20 per mille," while if the time should ever arrive when India should be freed from the general prevalence of malaria due to local causes, the rate need not exceed 10 per mille. As a matter of fact in the decade 1870-79 the mortality was only 19·34, and although we have not yet reached the minimum figure mentioned by the Commissioners we have nearly approached it. Here are the death-rates for the five years 1883-7:—10·88; 12·56; 14·55; 15·18; and 14·20. Still during the past ten years we have made little or no progress in reducing the ratios of "admissions to hospital" and of "daily sick." In fact there has been an increase of such cases. While a great diminution in the death-rates from cholera is reported—the average for the fifteen years ending in 1872 was 8·27 against 3·01 from 1873 to 1887—fever of various kinds was much more destructive than formerly. "As one-third of the entire mortality of the army is due to diseases of this nature, their persistent prevalence and increase cannot but be regarded with anxiety, and no stone should be left unturned in the investigation of the causes of this great evil." Sir Henry Yule offers the same explanation of the increase of sickness; the suggestion that greater attention is now given to ailments that previously escaped notice, and that the young soldiers introduced of late years are more liable to break down than was the case under the old system of longer periods of service. Whatever be the cause we agree with him in regarding it as unsatisfactory that the annual admissions to hospital amount to 150 per cent. on the numerical strength of the European
army, and that seventy-one out of one thousan
men are always sick. Other matters
which he has something to say are
(lately discussed in these columns), an
increased importance now that so many
are to be found in the ranks. *Inter*
he recommends that greater endeavours
be made to provide the men with he
pursuits and to inculcate habits of temper
He also comments on the abnormal mor
in some of our gaols, and deals in much
with questions affecting the sanitary c
of the general population. It is in t
tion of his remarks particularly that so
recommendations have been already adopted, or at any rate recommended for adoption by the Government of India. On the all-important question of the provision of funds the Simla authorities in their resolution of last year, while they deferred their final conclusions, showed a disposition to concede very liberal terms; so Sir Henry Yule may rest assured that where any local authority, however poor it may be, shows a desire to get rid of insanitary abuses, its laudable wishes are not likely to be frustrated by inability to raise the necessary loan. As may be remembered the Supreme Government has shown its earnestness by generously offering in certain exceptional cases to make contributions from the Imperial Exchequer where the money cannot be otherwise provided. Fourteen months have elapsed since the programme of sanitary reform decided upon by the higher authorities was promulgated. It would be interesting to know what steps have been taken throughout the country to give effect to the order of the Governor-General in Council. The present would seem to be a favourable opportunity of explaining exactly what has been done, and showing if, as we hope it can be shown, that while in the past "a vast amount of work has been done in India in the collection of statistics, and in the investigation of disease causes" without leading to any "great practical results," the difficulties of the situation are at last being thoroughly encountered in a systematic and comprehensive manner.

THE fire which has converted the busiest part of one of our busiest streets into a mass of ruins is one of the most calamitous mishaps which Bombay has suffered for many years, and great sympathy is felt for those upon whom it has inflicted such serious injury in comfort and in money. It is a long time since any part of the city has presented so calamitous a scene as the smouldering ruins which yesterday drew crowds to Apollo Street. Scarcely less than five lakhs of damage was done, and though part of it—and not a large part either—is covered by insurance, the losses which have been sustained include much that no insurance can cover. How far the area of the fire might have been restricted is a question upon which it would be wrong to dogmatise, but it is one which the public are discussing with very natural eagerness; and it would be a misfortune if it were not made the subject of careful enquiry. No one, we may say at once, is disposed to under-estimate the exceedingly great energy which Mr. Gell and those associated with him displayed in their endeavours to put down the fire. They worked heart and soul, and if promptitude and untiring energy on the part of the police and the firemen could have saved the buildings, Apollo Street would not have presented the distressing spectacle that it does. But fire cannot be put down without water, and the old cry is raised that the water-supply was for the first few hours altogether insufficient. At the beginning there was a lamentable deficiency in the mains; when, an hour after the engines had attempted to work, there was something like a free flow of water, the pressure was still so low that the upper stories of the building were beyond reach. It was in this time of inadequate resources that the extent of the fire was determined. Every gallon of water that is turned upon a fire in the first hour is worth a dozen turned on later, and it was in the first hours that the supply was most stinted. Such is the evidence as it stands to-day, and it points to an eminently unsatisfactory state of things. Bombay is a favoured child of Providence in the matter of fires. Considering the character of most of our buildings, the domestic habits of the people, and the carelessness with which lights are handled in the native town, we are fortunate in the infrequency of conflagrations. All the same it is tempting Providence to allow a city of three-quarters of a million inhabitants to sleep in the insecurity involved in having mains half empty or at low pressure. Water, no doubt, like other commodities, has to be economized; but it would be a false economy which made the condition of the mains in the small hours of yesterday a normal one. The building in which this fire broke out was not high in comparison with some in the native town. Many are half as high again, and in some the inmates number not far short of a thousand. What sort of a record would have to be given if, a fire having broken out, the fire-engines were able to throw no higher than the second story? We could scarcely hope for the immunity from loss of life which is the one mitigating feature in the Apollo Sstreet calamity. The organization and stre of
the fire brigade, too, might profitably
the subject of inquiry. There is rea
lieve that the fire would have
under control if the number of
trained for the work had bee
of the labour yesterday mor
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TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, referring to Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House, welcomes his assurances as to the prospects of peace.

Alluding to the British occupation of Egypt it contrasts it with Austria's attitude in the Balkans.

A MEXICAN GOVERNOR ASSASSINATED.

General Corona, Governor of the State of Toluca, was yesterday stabbed and fatally wounded with a poniard by a lunatic in the streets of Mexico.

THE PLYMOUTH COURT-MARTIAL.

The finding of the Plymouth Court-martial was promulgated to-day. Major Woods and Lieutenant Urmston of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, charged with misconduct and assault on each other in a disturbance arising out of a dispute at the Officers' Mess, were found guilty.

The sentence of the Court on Major Woods was that he be dismissed her Majesty's service; on Lieutenant Urmston, that he be severely reprimanded and his commission so antedated that he shall lose six places.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

ATHENS, Nov. 11.

A debate took place in the Greek Chamber to-day regarding Crete, when M. Tricoupis made a speech, in which he inveighed against the Turkish atrocities that had been committed there, and said that Greece had tried to cultivate cordial relations with Turkey, but henceforth it would be impossible. Greece, he added, would vindicate her rights in Crete some day.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S FRESH DECLARATION.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

General Boulanger has issued another manifesto, in which he says he will continue the struggle until he is victorious.

MORE VISITORS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., sails for Bombay in the steamer Balaarat on the 28th. He stays in Bombay for a fortnight and then returns.

Sir William Wedderburn also goes out in the Balaarat.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

Baron Vrewsky, the new Governor-General of Turkestan, will continue Rosenbach's conciliatory policy.

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PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

The Prince is appearing more in public to-day than yesterday. His Royal Highness opened the day by reviewing the troops in garrison and the volunteers on the general parade-ground. The troops were early astir, and were all on the ground shortly after seven o'clock, by which time the general public also began to arrive. The troops, numbering close on seven thousand, made a grand display. They were drawn up in line facing the saluting point, when shortly after eight the Prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Reay, General Bradford, Admiral Fremantle, and the officers of their respective staffs, were received by General Solly-Flood, commanding the troops. The Prince, accompanied by the General, inspected the lines, then the Prince and party galloped to the saluting point, where the Poona Volunteers furnished a guard-of-honour. The march-past was a brilliant spectacle, especially the cavalry and artillery charges-past, which were admirably accomplished. Prince Victor, at the conclusion, expressed himself highly delighted, and congratulated General Solly-Flood.

His Royal Highness then rode to Magdala House for breakfast, after which he returned the visit of
Kolhapur.
ng tiffin with the Duke and Duchess of
Prince attended the races at the Kir-
pecially organised for his High-
menced at half-past four, and
the Prince arrived, accom-
the Duchess of Connaught,
nd the Governor's Staffs.
ine Tandem Race, for
four heats. Captain
riding, won, and
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SOME RECENT UTTERANCES ON CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 25th October, says:—

Lord Derby's speech at Liverpool last night is a welcome relief from the stale repetitions that form the substance of the utterances of other public men in this country at the present moment. As the guest of the Mayor of the city at a non-political festivity his lordship was prevented alike by custom and good feeling from dealing with the ordinary topics of party controversy. Lord Derby occupies a unique position in English politics, and although he may not be the idol of the masses there is no man living whose judgment is more respected by the solid section of the classes. It is important to bear this in mind when we consider the views on foreign affairs enunciated in the great northern capital by the distinguished statesman whose knowledge of the ins and outs of continental politics is unsurpassed; for even Mr. Gladstone in his famous contribution to last month's *Contemporary Review*—I have high authority for saying that "Outidanos" is no other than the veteran Liberal leader—frankly admits the predominant influence exercised by the well-to-do in all that concerns our international relations. Looked at from this point of view and regarding Lord Derby as to some extent at least the mouth-piece of sober men with a stake in the country, as the phrase was, the importance of his remarks on the European situation is obvious. It is not too much to say that the attention of all Europe is just now fixed upon Great Britain, and it will not occasion much surprise if Lord Derby's warning against our entering into any dangerous alliances should cause a flutter in some Continental dovecots. It is some consolation to know that the ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is not naturally inclined to adopt an over-sanguine view of things, does not regard the outlook with grave apprehension. "No man who is not a fool will," he observes, "attempt to prophesy, but I say now, as I said in this room last November, that we have good reason to hope for the preservation of European peace. The situation is in the main unchanged." He gives ground, which many will think reasonable, if not in every case altogether convincing, for doubting whether Austria or Russia or Germany, or for that matter France, has any desire to precipitate a conflict. What he says about the last named power, in some respects the dark horse of Europe, is particularly interesting, and will not at any rate be challenged by "Outidanos." Lord Derby has, he tells us, tried his best to ascertain French opinion, and the result is to convince him that "though the temptation might be irresistible to join in a struggle that promised the restoration of the lost provinces, if that struggle were actually begun by some one else, the French will not attempt to initiate one on their own account." He then proceeds to make some remarks on the Republic and the recent electoral battle, couched in more charitable terms than I regret to say is always the case with Englishmen when referring to the internal politics of France.

It is doubtful if Lord Derby, had he instead of the Marquis of Salisbury been in charge of the Foreign Office, would have adopted in all points the same official attitude towards the French Exhibition; at all events, if he was unable to see his way to take a course different from that decided upon by the other monarchies, Lord Derby would have avoided giving any offence to our sensitive neighbours across the Channel. It is one thing to withhold official recognition and another thing to boycot. Rightly or wrongly I fear that many Frenchmen do resent what they consider the slur cast upon their country by the absence from Paris of our diplomatic representative at the opening ceremonies. To some extent the friendly visits of distinguished personages from this country, including the Prince of Wales and his family as well as the Lord Mayor, has removed the bad impression created by our original action. That the feeling I refer to has not been entirely removed was evident to all who assisted at the remarkable Fête des Recompenses in the Palais de l'Industrie a few weeks ago, and noticed how coolly the English group in the grand procession of all the nations was received by the immense representative audience. Lord Derby does not, like so many of our self-righteous countrymen, sneer at the Republic and French fickleness. On the contrary he is of opinion that France has emerged from a very trying ordeal with infinite credit. "I think," he said, "the result of the late elections has been to show that the steadiness, and the good sense which comes of self-government is being developed among that remarkable people in an increased degree, and that adventurers and charlatans"—poor General Boulanger!—"will not be able to trade in the future as they have done in the past on popular ignorance and popular passion." "I have never," he adds, "for my own part believed that there was any reason why the Republican experiment should fail in France, and we saw in the time of the Commune that a Republican Government can put down anarchy and disturbance with as firm a hand as any monarch." These words will be read with interest throughout France, and give almost as much satisfaction to our near neighbours as his lordship's subsequent remark that "it is clearly no business of ours to give Germany a guarantee for the continued possession of her conquered provinces." This is only repeating in another form the language used about Alsace and Lorraine by "Outidanos," language which according to Madame Adam, the accomplished editor of *La Nouvelle Revue*, has touched the hearts of the French nation. Lord Derby, more credulous than Mr. Labouchere, accepts the Ministerial assurance that the British Government has not entered into any compromising alliances, and in impressive language, that it may be hoped will be carefully weighed at Hatfield, cautions them against embarking on such enterprises or making rash engagements "under the impression that they are never likely to have to be made good." "Everybody I suppose," Lord Derby shrewdly observed, "who has ever backed a bill has been told that it was mere form, and that he would never hear of it again; but we all know what is generally the result."

Lord Derby's speech comes at a moment when a good deal of uneasiness prevails in France as to how far this country may be committed by the conversation—it is erroneous to speak of "negotiations"—between the Marquis of Salisbury and the German Emperor on the occasion of his visit to England. The uncertainty that exists on this subject has been much increased during the past week by certain sensational statements published in the *Figaro*, which, according to the testimony of M. Blowitz is not a *Journal pour rire*, but a serious paper. No doubt what the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says about the editor of the *Figaro* will be borne out by constant readers of that journal. He is "calm and reflecting" in what he writes himself, but he is at the same time extremely credulous or very fond of publishing
ensational gossip careless of all consequences.
That Lord Randolph Churchill should visit Paris
ncognito for the purpose of telling his friends in
at capital the things put into his mouth is incre-
ible even if we assume, as some might be inclined
o do, that there is hardly anything he would not
ndertake to spite his former chief. According to
he writer in the *Figaro* the noble lord claimed
himself to have negotiated England's entry into the
"League of Peace," declaring that he had discussed
and concluded the agreement with Count Herbert
Bismarck, and that William II. was going to Con-
stantinople to complete the "Pacific crescent,"
that is to surround France. The statement put
into Lord Randolph's mouth that he conducted
the negotiations ought to have convinced every
ody that the whole thing was a farrago of non-
nse unworthy of a moment's consideration. But
ppears that many persons in Paris believe it
e gospel. M. Blowitz declares that on the day
rticle appeared he met twenty people who
"Well, you see England has joined the
Alliance—an alliance against France."
ord Salisbury was in Paris the other day
ved a visit from M. Spuller, the French
or Foreign Affairs, and in the official
é reporting the exchange of courtesies
oned that foreign politics were not
on. Some persons of super-excellent
see in this incident a confirmation
ears that Lord Salisbury, if he has
ed on behalf of the Government
Triple Alliance, has gone very
than might have been supposed
acceptance of Sir James Fergusson's
the House of Commons.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE FORT.

THE account which we published yesterday of the disastrous fire that broke out on Monday night on the premises of Messrs. Mody and Co., ship chandlers, in Apollo Street, may now be supplemented by many further particulars. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Carter, of the firm of Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, who, with a friend, was passing along the street at about eleven o'clock. Mr. Carter noticed some smoke issuing from one of the lower windows of the building occupied by Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co. Concluding that something was wrong he drove down to Inspector Briscoe' who is in charge of the Fort section, and told him of what he had seen. The inspector immediately informed Superintendent MacDermott of the occurrence, and hurried down to the house, from the windows of which Mr. Carter said he had seen smoke issuing. Inspector Briscoe, when he arrived, found the ground floor in flames. Being told that there were some people in the upper storeys, he essayed to force his way upstairs, but was beaten back by the choking smoke and fierce heat. When he came back into the street he was told that all the inmates of the house had effected their escape; and so he desisted from again attempting to ascend. This was not quite the case, however, for a hamal, who was asleep in one of the upper floors, was overlooked in the bustle and confusion. He was awakened by the smoke and noise, and attempted to descend by the staircase, but found he could not. He then climbed into the loft through a trap-door, and forcing some of the tiles off the roof, he climbed on to it and walked along the roofs of the adjoining houses until he came to a convenient window, through which he entered and made good his escape. Inspector Briscoe awakened the occupants of the adjoining house by throwing stones at the windows. The goods in Mr. Mody's stores being of a highly combustible nature, it was not long before the second and third floors were in flames. The fire-engines at the several fire brigade stations had been warned, and were soon on the scene; but for an hour they were of scarcely any use owing to the absence of water in the mains. When the water was laid on the pressure was not very strong, the jets of water from the hose scarcely reaching the second storey of the house. The flames now completely enveloped the building, and it was seen that nothing could prevent the flames from spreading to the adjacent buildings. The spectacle, though disastrous, was a grand one. The reflection of the light in the skies could be seen for miles around, while occasionally a bunch of large sparks flew up into the air like a bouquet of rockets. The light was reflected by all the prominent buildings and structures in and around the Fort, and the figure of progress on the Victoria Terminus was beautiful beyond conception as it reflected the wan unearthly glow of the enormous conflagration close at hand. The University Clock Tower looked like a pale pillar of light against the dark-blue sky. This light, which served to beautify things distant, had, however, a contrary effect when shed on what was going on close at hand. There might be seen the fire-engines at work, the police working the hose, and here and there a party of sailors, stripped to the waist, hauling at ropes which had been fastened to weather-boards and other wooden projections of adjoining houses which it was judged expedient to remove. All around were seen thousands of people of all classes who had been attracted to the spot. The fire now caught the roof of the adjoining house, the gutters of which were unfortunately thickly coated with dammer, and which, catching fire, ran down the water pipes and set fire to the two floors beneath. It was now that a full pressure of water came on, and men with a hose or two, being introduced into the burning house, the fire began, at first, to be kept within bounds and gradually to be conquered. When it was seen that nothing could be done to save the original building, it was left to the cruel flames, every effort being made to stop the spread of the fire. A melancholy interest was now taken in watching the doomed building, as the tongued-shaped flames greedily fastened on to the beams and rafters, at intervals an explosion, presumably of a bundle of ship's rockets, would be heard which would send up a shower of sparks and cause the walls to totter. Several of these explosions occurred, however, before the walls fell in. When they did, it was with a fearful crash, that might have been heard miles away. After 3 o'clock the fire might fairly be said to have been beaten. The cause of the delay was first and foremost the want of a sufficient pressure of water, and after that an insufficiency of hose. The amount of hose on the spot was quite sufficient for the purpose it was required had it been used expertly; but in several instances it was observed that the hose was so twisted and doubled that it lost several hundred feet of its length. It cannot be denied that all who attended the fire on Monday night did everything in their power to effectually suppress the flames, but it would be well for future necessities if some competent person would instruct the less expert men in the use of the hose. They do their best, but it must be remembered that they are not all trained men.

A portion of the house to the left of the original building was saved, but the property that had not been destroyed by the fire was damaged by the water. At half-past four o'clock scarcely anything of the big fire was to be seen except a patch of burning *debris* here and there. The residents in the vicinity, who had hastily removed all their belongings on to the roadside or to friends' houses began re-shifting them again and by five o'clock everything was quiet. The police, in relays, were on duty at the scene of the fire all yesterday and one fire-engine has also been stationed there which has been pumping water on the ruins of the houses at intervals, to prevent the yet smouldering rafters from breaking into flame. The once busy street in which the fire occurred was a sad sight indeed. All traffic was of course stopped by the *debris* on the road, and the walls which were left standing were blackened with the smoke, with half-burnt rafters and pillars hanging from them in all directions.

As far as can be ascertained the following is the list of losses and insurances of the occupiers of the buildings that have been burnt:—Mr. P. M. Mody has sustained a loss of Rs. 9,000, which has been covered by insurances up to Rs. 7,000; Mr. A. D. Sassoon's losses, Rs. 1,05,000; insurances none. The following gentlemen have not insured:—Mr. Motilal Tribowandas's loss Rs. 1,000; Messrs. D. P. Batha and Co., Rs. 3,000; Messrs. M. Pallonjee and Co., Rs. 45,000; G. M. Jacob, Rs. 3,000; the Liquidators of the Nursee Kessowjee Mills, Rs. 5,000; Mr. H. F. Soares, Rs. 7,000; Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers, Rs. 3,000; Messrs. Jamsetjee Cooverjee, Rs. 20,000; Mr. M. Winter, Rs. 25,000; Messrs. Claridge and Co. estimate their losses at Rs. 20,000; but do not give the amount of their insurance. Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown estimate theirs at Rs. 6,000 as far as furniture, etc., is concerned; but the extent of damage done in their office cannot at present be ascertained. Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co. have lost Rs. 25,000, their property being insured for Rs. 20,000. Mr. Marker estimates his loss at Rs. 80,000 which, however, is well covered by insurance. Messrs. Ismailjee Ebramjee Nugree has insured his property for Rs. 50,000, but none of it has been burnt, although most of it has been destroyed by water. The last on the list of sufferers, as it has been supplied to us, is Balkrishna Sujba, who estimates his loss at Rs. 6,000, his property not being insured.

An amusing incident occurred at the fire. When one of the buildings was in flames, the owner of it promised a party of sailors Rs. 100 if they fetched a safe from the burning buildings. The jacks rushed into the place and rescued the safe. Some difficulty then arose about the payment. They waxed indignant and, putting the chest into a cart, were going to drag it away when the police were appealed to. The matter was settled by the owner of the chest paying the tars the Rs. 100 and receiving his chest. It has been mentioned that Sergeant Sanderlands saved himself and wife. He let his wife down from one of the windows on to a roof with a blanket. The lady, we are sorry to say, sprained her ankle in the descent.

THE CRUISE OF H. M. S. GARNET.—I.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "True Blue," sends us the following account of the cruise of H. M. S. Garnet, now lying in Bombay harbour:—

RANGOON RIVER.

Rangoon river rises in the Prome district and flows for over 150 miles, in a S. S. E. direction, parallel to the main stream of the Irrawady. The river enters the gulf of Martaban after 200 miles' course. The tidal stream is very strong, varying from four to seven knots, being strongest on the night of the second day after full or new moon; and this rapid rate, combined with the crank sampans, causes it to be a very dangerous river. During our stay, no less than four British merchant seamen were drowned, and there is no doubt that our immunity from loss lay in the stringent regulations in force concerning boating and our closeness to the jetty, so close that every arrival was immediately observed by the signal staff.

We are indebted to one of our midshipmen's journal for the following casual remarks:—"The British India Steam Navigation Co. appear to do a large business in this port, hardly a day passing without one or two of their ships comming up the river. The other lines which come here chiefly are the British and Burma S. S. N. Co., and the Asiatic S. N. Co., the ships of which all seem to be like our Hecla. A good and flourishing company is the 'Irrawady Flotilla,' which runs to Mandalay, the capital and back. Lying at anchor also are a large number of sailing ships, principally from Liverpool, awaiting cargoes of rice." We made the acquaintance of most, calling on the captains, asking them and their crews to attend Divine Service with us on Sundays, and enquiring into their library and literature on board. We found to our satisfaction the captains sympathetic and the ships well supplied with sound works from the Mission in their home ports. Lieut. E. H. Martin invited them to our social entertainment on board, which led to pleasant and reciprocal gatherings in return. The Slieve Donard, Star of Austria, Yarkand, Oenone, Bianca and Mylomene will long be remembered with pleasure.

A RUNAWAY.

R. J. Symons, ordinary seaman, ran from us in this port, and gave us great concern, fearing a river calamity. He made a couple of trips to Prome and then to Calcutta, where the Howrah police got on his track. He rejoined ship 29th September to await court-martial as a deserter.

A MAN OVERBOARD.

July 28th, Sunday.—At 10-15 P. M. there came the heart-pealing cry "man overboard." You can imagine our excitement, for nothing appeals so much or is so quickly responded to by a sailor as the hail. It stirs to the inmost depths and everything is clean forgotten in the anxiety to save life and 'rescue those who share the perils of the deep.' 'Clear lower deck!' 'away lifeboats' crew,' are no sooner uttered by the officer of the Watch than the men are there: 'lower away' and the boat is on the briny. Let go life buoy, alone, when the accident is from the ship, preceding all orders. This fatal cry came from the sailing ship Star of Austria, anchored off our portbow. The stentorian voice that hailed said the man was dropping astern and asked us to lower a boat. The whaler and the steam-cutter were soon away—the latter making good speed and thorough search till midnight without finding any trace of the missing man. The cause of the accident seems to have been the upsetting of a sampan containing four seamen of the sailing ship Mylomene of Liverpool on returning to their ship from recreation ashore. Arriving alongside the sampan capsized, throwing all out. Three saved themselves by clinging to the sampan and drifting with it past the Rockhurst immediately astern on to the Star of Austria, where they were hauled in. The sampanwallah escaped by swimming to a lighter close by: but the fourth seaman relying on his swimming powers, deserted the sampan, and went down with the strong tide then running, thinking to fetch up against some ship. The Captain of the Star of Austria threw him a life buoy, but he missed it, and disappeared from sight. The boats in search returned after midnight, towed up stream by our Chief Engineer, who had zealously gone away in charge to the rescue. Eight days later the seaman's body, almost unrecognizable, was discovered at a considerable distance down the river.

A CATASTROPHE.

August 2nd, Friday—At 1-55 p.m., while the Bianca, a Liverpool sailing ship, 1,369 tons register, was dropping down the river, passing between us and the south bank, a heavy rain squall came on, giving her a sheer across our bows. On her attempting to veer cable her windlass first took charge and then jammed. Our officer of the Watch, Lieut J. W. Pochin, perceived our peril and took immediate precautions for collision. The orders 'clear lower deck,' 'in lower booms' are no sooner given than the captain was on deck. In spite of veering both cables, she drifted across our bows, her mizen taking our bowsprit which after bending like a bow, under the unusual strain, snapped off short. Her stern remained locked and her bow swung round with tide, bringing her almost alongside our portside. On the flood tide setting in, the tug Kathleen came to her help and the ship cleared, the Irrawady Flotilla tug Mohyait, keeping our stern off shore. About an hour later the Bianca again swung into us on the starboard side, breaking up the ward-room officer's skiff and the accommodation-ladder rail; but cleared very soon and then having slipped her cable went farther down the stream. The Captain of Bianca was ashore and the ship in the charge of the Harbour Master during this catastrophe. H. M. S. Garnet had the port watch ashore on general leave, and it was not till 9-30 p.m. that the starboard finished the exciting day by bringing us to our anchorage off the Barr Street Jetty.

Local newspaper correspondents telegraphed this accident to London and the press gave us great notoriety the same evening—thus, quite unnecessarily alarming our relatives and friends.

SAILING DEFERRED.

Man proposes but God disposes. In this lies the failure of carrying out a capital programme arranged for visiting the ports of the Bengal Division of the station. This colliding of the ship Bianca naturally caused us to defer sailing and to make good defects. Advertisements were put into the Rangoon newspapers for a spar, but the merchants were unable to supply one of the required dimensions. Telegraphic correspondence informed us that Trincomali Yard had one stock. There remained but to make good the defects by splicing the old bowsprit, which the carpenter's crew did with great credit to their craft.

Misfortunes never come singly. While the above work was progressing our sick list grew alarmingly great. You can imagine our grief and consternation to find that an epidemic of fever was raging in our midst and men daily succumbing to it. So alarming and rapid had become its strides that when about to leave the port, one man had died, three were invalided as unfit for further service in the East Indies, eight were left in the General European Hospital as in too precarious a condition to accompany us, viz., T. H. B. Russell, C. P. Mackenzie, W. H. Holdsworth, S. F. Walker, A. Westwood, H. Dobson, W. G. Blake, and J. J. Simmonds, and over thirty men in a very critical condition with enteric fever remaining on board. There is no need to enlarge on our affliction or misfortune. Such a sick list makes most men stand aghast, and the natural feeling arises 'who comes next!'

The Captain deemed it advisable to proceed as soon as possible to the naval sick quarters at Trincomali, and hence on 17th, defects from the collision with the Bianca being temporarily made good, we left Rangoon.

TYPHOID.

Without pretending to speak authoritatively on the subject of typhoid, we are firmly persuaded, if only a little more discretion were exercised by our blue jackets and marines ashore, we should have no such sickness aboard. It should be specially borne in mind, that we, living on board ship, are habituated to the purest air and most scrupulous hygiene, and these very advantages make us fall an easy prey to any mephitic whiff or emanation: and not only this, but to suffer most acutely from its ravages.

While those who visit shore haunt unsanitary spots where fever is endemic, we shall have the same things recurring over and over again. It is sometimes astonishing that we have not more; and the immunity can only be ascribed to the splendid vitality of the men.

An epidemic of typhoid always causes a scare and makes us think of its cause.

The prime source of typhoid is defective drainage, and the fever is introduced into the system by eating and drinking, in almost every case. Although it enters the system by food or drink, it is possible, that it may arise from the inhalation, where improved sanitation may be going on—such as was the case in Rangoon, in the very neighbourhood of the Ship Company's favourite restaurant. In cases of this sort, the minute typhoid particles are in the air.

Typhoid attacks the young more than the old, those between the ages of 15 and 25 being the most susceptible. It attacks by preference the strong and healthy, those suffering from chronic ailments usually escaping. Fatigue and exposure accelerate an attack, although powerless in themselves to cause it. A second attack is very rare. Impure water, milk from an impure source, or mixed with impure water, aerated waters, such as soda water, lemonade, ginger ale, &c., &c., vended at small prices in unreliable stores, are a frequent source of typhoid fever.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

THIS has been a busy and exciting day for the Prince. From early morning till late at night, his Royal Highness has hardly had an hour's rest and he has had two narrow escapes from what might have proved serious accidents. The first was while ascending Parvati Hill on an elephant when the animal stumbled and very nearly threw him, and the other was on his return to Magdala House, when the horses bolted and damaged the carriage.

Early in the morning, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reay, and General Sir Edward Bradford, the Prince visited the parade-ground, and witnessed some of the members of H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard tent-pegging. The soldiers chosen to perform the feats were the most expert of the guard at the work; the exhibition proved a good one; and his Royal Highness was delighted, expressing himself as intensely pleased with the show. On returning to Guneshkhind representatives of three firms of photographers were found waiting for his Royal Highness to take his photograph. Those came from Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, a well-known Bombay firm, Mr Molkenteiler of Poona, and Mr. Lalla Deen Dyal from Indore. The photographers were allowed to come forward each in turn, and bring their cameras to bear on groups composed of his Royal Highness, who was, of course, the central figure, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter, General Sir Edward Bradford, and the Prince's and Governor's staffs.

The company then adjourned to Government House for breakfast, after which the forenoon was spent quietly. In the afternoon, however, the Prince was very busy receiving guests.

THE RECEPTION OF CHIEFS.

Amongst those who visited him were H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, the Raja of Akalkot, the Punt Sachiv of Bhor, the Maharajah of Bhownugger, and other Chiefs, and a number of First-class Sirdars. The principal reception, however, was that of the Raja of Kolhapur. After tiffin his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor repaired to the Durbar Hall to await his guests; and exactly at a quarter to three, strains of lively music played by H. E. the Governor's band, which was posted at the principal entrance, betokened the approach of the first of the expected distinguished visitors. It was the Raja of Kolhapur, who drove up, escorted by his splendid body-guard. On dismounting he was received by General Sir Edward Bradford. Having received the Raja, he conducted him to the Durbar Hall. On the Raja being announced Prince Albert Victor advanced, and receiving his visitor, according to custom at the edge of the carpet, cordially shook hands with him, and conducting him across the hall placed the Raja on his right hand. The Raja next presented Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent of Kolhapur, Mr. Fraser, the tutor and guardian of the Raja, and his younger brother, the Chief of Kagal. The presentation of *nuzzurs* followed the old durbar custom of "touching and remitting" the gold mohurs. After the Prince and the Raja had engaged in a few minutes' conversation, his Royal Highness honoured his guest by presenting him with attar and pan, and decorating him with a garland, which brought the visit of about ten minutes to an end, the Prince cordially shaking hands with the Raja again on the edge of the carpet, and allowing General Bradford to see him safely again into his carriage, and bring in the next waiting guest. The Prince was so engaged till about four in the afternoon, when preparations were made for a drive out.

THE VISIT TO PARVATI.

A quarter of an hour later a procession of four carriages left Guneshkhind for Parvati. H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Lord Reay, General Bradford, and Colonel Lyttelton occupied the first carriage; T. R. H the Duke and Duchess of Connaught the second; Lady Reay, Admiral Fremantle of H. M. S. Boadicea, Captain Forbes, and Lieutenant Walter the third; while Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter, Mrs. Lyttelton, Captains Halford and Harvey, Messrs. Packenham and Pinhey occupied the fourth.

A little way from Guneshkhind, the procession was headed by Mr. Ommanney and Major Macpherson, with a body of sowars, and the carriages proceeded at a smart pace for the city, being escorted by the Governor's body-guard under command of Major Daniel. Crossing Lukdipool Bridge the first of the extensive and magnificent decorations of Poona came to view, in the shape of a high grand arch draped with crimson and white cloth and tastefully garnished with palm leaves, the span bearing the device "Welcome to Prince Albert Victor." A little further on the Royal *cortege* halted in front of a great gathering of Sarvajinik Sabha Brahmins, whom the Prince was graciously pleased to allow to decorate him with garlands of flowers. The Brahmins were in ecstacies, cheered him enthusiastically, and threw flowers in front of his carriage as he moved on again. Another halt was made at the new Marathi School, the children of which sang "God Save the Queen," in a manner which showed they had been carefully trained. The route to Parvati now lay through Narayen Peth, Sudashiv Peth, Budwar Garden, New Library, and the Reay Market. The decorations were most profuse and presented a very grand spectacle. As each corner was turned, the picture that presented itself as far as the eye could reach was one mass of fluttering colour. Paper was largely used in the streamers suspended from side to side of the roads; but it served the purpose and looked pretty, while on either side were erected rude but picturesque, what might be termed fret-works of palm leaves and flowers. The people who lined the streets showed their delight at beholding their Prince in loud cheers: but it was when the procession passed the Reay Market he met with perhaps the most enthusiastic reception on the whole line of march. The crowd was tremendous; their cheers were deafening, and the sepoys were quite unable to keep them back. They crowded forward in such numbers that some were in great danger of being run over, and had the carriages not slowed down to a walk, an accident would probably have happened. As it was those in front had great difficulty in preventing the surging masses behind pushing them in front of or upon the wheels. Those in charge of the Dinbandu Sarvanjanik Free School made rather a happy hit in their mode of decorations. A small, but pretty triumphal arch was erected over the street, and on it were printed the lines—

> "Tell Grand-ma we're a happy nation;
> But nineteen crores are without education."

The Prince noticed this as he passed, looked steadily at it, and turning back, bowed to the children, who clapped their hands and loudly cried "Hurrah!"

As the poorer portion of the city was passed through, some quaint and curious attempts at adornment were observed which must have greatly amused his Royal Highness. Much pains had been taken in white-washing some of the walls, and on that light ground were painted wonderful pictures of gods, and hunting field scenes. In nearly every case a tiger painted in a bright yellow was suffering at the hands of a bold Hindu armed with nothing but a lance.

The foot of Parvati Hill being reached, all dismounted from their carriages and began the ascent. Here a rather amusing, yet pleasing, incident took place. Some poor natives loaded with flowers rushed after the Prince and eagerly pressed their modest gifts upon his Royal Highness, and now the kindly nature of the Prince showed itself. He accepted the flowers offered him. The Duke of Connaught followed his nephew's example, and H. E. Lord Reay, to the evident delight of the poor creatures, stopped and made a buttonhole of the bouquet presented him.

At the spot where the great flight of steps began two richly caparisoned elephants were found waiting. Here also the Chief of Bhor was found ready to conduct the party up the hill. On being presented to the Prince, he offered his Royal Highness a document giving a history of the hill, and the wonders to be seen at the top. It was short and ran as follows:—

"A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PARVATI HILLS.

"The Parvati Hills are named after the Goddess Parvati whose shrine is more ancient than that of the God Shiv enshrined in the main temple. At the entrance of the temple the two-storeyed building is a Nagarkhana where the drum is beaten every three hours. The main temple situated to the west of the court-yard was built and the God Shiv installed there in the year A. D. 1749 by Balaji Bajirao, the Third Peshava. In the niche backside is located a trinity of idols made of metals, the father, the mother, and the son. Shankar is made of silver and weighs 6,734 tolas. In his left lap is seated his wife Parvati and in his right his son Ganpati, both made of gold weighing respectively 1,245 and 686 tolas. The value of the idols is about £4,000. The north side of the court-yard commands the view of the whole city, the suburbs and the plains surrounding them and it is said that from the three windows there the last Peshava watched the progress of the battle of Kirkee in 1817. In a separate enclosure to the west of the main temple there is another temple dedicated to Kartikswami, son of Shiv, and the commander-in-chief of the armies of gods. The third temple to the south is that of God Vishnu built in A. D. 1758. The ruins of the building on the southern crest of the hill are of a palace intended to be a summer-house which was never completed, and the parts built up were destroyed in A. D. 1816 by lightning. The temples are at present maintained by Government with an endowment of Rs. 18,000 per annum contributed from the State Revenues. The management of the temples is vested in a body of six persons. On the eastern outskirts of the hill was an enclosure called Ramna, where munificent gifts were given every year to Brahmans sometimes numbering over fifty thousand souls.

A ladder being placed against the side of the larger elephant H. R.H. the Duchess of Connaught mounted into the howdah, and H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor speedily took his seat by her side. Had they guessed, however the risk they were about to run, it is a question if they would have taken their lofty seats so readily. All went well until the journey was nearly accomplished. But the steep part of the ascent near the top proved rather a trial to the elephant. It grunted deeply, snorted, and moved very cautiously. It looked as if it were going to slip; and it did. The howdah in which the royal riders sat swayed ominously backwards and forwards, and then backwards. Both the Prince and her Royal Highness the Duchess looked alarmed and well they might. The animal stumbled and slid backwards over two of the steps. The great animal, however, with a struggle managed to right itself, but all danger was not yet past. With some difficulty, the brute was led off the stone path on the grass by the road side and brought to its knees. Then their Royal Highnesses safely dismounted, the Princess was somewhat agitated, but a chair being called for she was carried more comfortably to the summit than on the elephant's back.

The welcome at the top by the large crowd of Hindus assembled there was a picture, and their delight knew no bounds. One of the leading members of the caste advancing addressed the Prince and said: "This is a very lucky day." H. E. the Governor presented to his Royal Highness Mr. Wasudeo Barve, late Member of the Legislative Council, and he conducted the party through the temple at the top, showing them the shrine where stood the idols, which, viewed through an iron grating, with the crevices all filled with *buttees*, presented a curiously weird effect. After viewing the city and surroundings, a charmingly picturesque panorama, the Royal party were led to what is called the Nagarkhana, where they were regaled with light refreshments, and then the descent began. It was now growing dark, and the city beneath all beginning to be illuminated, looked very pretty. Entering the carriages, the procession now becoming a very long one through a large number of private gharries following up behind, a start was made for the city and cantonment to view the illuminations. Not content with the great profusion of lights which covered every wall, every building, and hung suspended from lines stretched overhead, the natives all along the route burned red, blue, and green fires, which were very effective certainly, but there was too much of it, and the sulphury fumes were by no means pleasant, and much worse than the clouds of dust kicked up by the horses' heels. The route to Magdala House lay along Vetal Peit, Aditwar Peit, Daruwalla's Bridge, Viziarungram Mudliar's house, on to the Cantonment by Sassoon Hospital, past the Jewish Synagogue, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Fire-temple, Goota Street, past the Connaught Market, along Malcolm Tank Road, Centre Street, Main Street, past the Napier Hotel and Poona Hotel, the Gymkhana Club, and Council Hall.

THE SCENE IN THE CITY.

Driving through the city the display of lights was very grand. The inhabitants, even the poorest, had evidently put forth a most strenuous effort to show their loyalty to their Prince. Major Smith, Gungaram Bhao, and some others had charge of the decorations of the city, but they were most ably assisted by the inhabitants, who must have spent a great deal of money in *buttees* and general garnishings. It was, however, on entering the cantonment where the illuminations were seen to greatest advantage. The whole town seemed on fire. It was as bright as daylight, although it would have been better had they left out of their programme the burning of so many sulphury-coloured fires. On different parts of the route beautiful triumphal arches were found erected by the different regiments quartered in Poona. The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry had a beautiful arch in Main Street which was fairly covered in lights, and at the top of the same street, the 26th Bombay Light Infantry had a most attractive erection spanning the road. On the Bund Road the Sappers and Miners had an arch, and truly they chose a beautiful site for their tribute of loyalty, the mass of foliage of the trees, being clearly defined by a multitude of coloured lamps, and forming a most effective back-ground to the picture. The 2nd Grenadiers also did well. It may be remembered that when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visited India, this was the first regiment he saw on foreign service; and it was on passing Perim on board the Serapis the Prince heard some firing, and on directing his glass to the shore he found it was a detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers firing a *feu-de-joie*. Their arch was one of the finest of the lot, although it would be difficult to particularise one as the most superior, all the regiments evidently vieing with one another for first place. The arch was a kind of framework covered with leaves, between which could be seen groups of figures emblematic of the gods of India coming down from above to pour blessings on the head of Prince Albert Victor. An inscription in Mahratti also read something to the effect that the Prince would be successful in life. The arch of the Durham Light Infantry, which was situate opposite the Napier Hotel, unfortunately came to grief. The pillars supporting the arch were filled in with transparencies, and around the bases of the columns they had numerous coloured lights shining, through branches of palm. How the accident happened no one can tell; but certain it is, that all of a sudden the whole structure was found in a mass of flame. Some of the crowd ran narrow escapes but the erection, being very light, very soon burned itself out without injuring anybody. In Goota Street, Mr. Nowrojee Framjee, country-liquor farmer, had a good show of lights, and his transparency brilliantly illuminated not only was much admired but raised a good laugh. A picture painted in bright colours was very droll. "Oh Prince!" read the inscription "Few are Indian luxuries. Pritchard right. We want no more Caines," while the picture represented natives as in the act of toasting his Royal Highness's health. Close by were other decorations which for the brilliancy and taste displayed alike, attracted the notice of the processionists. These belonged to Mr. Framjee Ardaseer, Government contractor, a succession of small arches from which hung lights of different colours, and Chinese lanterns making a pretty show.

AN ALARMING INCIDENT.

It was about eight o'clock that the cavalcade reached Magdala House, the residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Here another exciting little scene was enacted, which fortunately however, did not prove serious, although it was the second narrow escape the Prince made during his few hours' outing. When the carriage stopped, the prince was the first to alight, and just as Lord Reay, was following, the horses took fright, presumably to the wild demonstrations of the crowd, and bolted. Some of the cavalry in attendance were immediately to the rescue; but they did not succeed in stopping the horses till they had torn the shafts from the carriage. No one fortunately, was hurt.

His Royal Highness then finished the day by dining privately with T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

To-morrow the Prince will have another heavy day. His list of engagements is large. He begins by reviewing troops on the parade-ground in the morning. The following is the field state :—

Corps	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Total Officers.	Native Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergts. & Havdrs.	Band Drs. Prs.	Rank & File.	Total.
Cavalry Brigade.											
S Battery, R. H. A.	1	1	2	..	4	..	2	4	2	80	92
3rd Bombay Lt Cavy	1	1	3	2	7	15	..	34	7	354	417
4th " Cavalry	1	..	2	2	5	13	..	31	6	367	422
											931
35th Field Battery R A	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	7	...	98	109
53rd " "	...	1	3	...	4	...	..	5	2	106	117
55th " "	1	...	3	...	4		...	6	2	98	110
No 1 Mountain Battery	...	1	2	..	3	2	..	7	...	86	98
											434
Bombay Sappers & Miners	1	..	2	1	4	5	2	9	4	248	272
1st Infantry Brigade.											
1st Royal Fusiliers	3	2	7	1	13	..	3	32	81	636	765
2nd (P W O) Regt Grenadiers	1	..	1	1	3	14	...	27	51	467	562
9th Regt Bombay Infantry	...	2	5	1	8	11	..	26	39	489	573
26th Regt " "	1	1	1	2	5	12	...	28	55	525	625
											2525
2nd Infantry Brigade.											
2nd Durham Light Infy	1	2	6	1	10	..	1	23	58	520	612
3rd Regt (Light Infantry)	1	1	3	1	6	14	..	31	42	455	551
10th Regt (Light Infantry)	2	..	1	2	5	14	...	30	44	531	627
28th Regt (Pioneers)	1	1	6	1	9	15	..	29	39	572	664
											2454
Grand Total											6616

The forenoon will be spent in returning visits, and in the afternoon he will visit the races at the Kirkee Gymkhana. The entries are numerous and the following is the programme :—

STEWARDS—Colonel Westmacott, 28th Pioneers—Clerk of the Course; Brigade Surgeon Gaye, M S—Starter; Lieut-Colonel Le Marchant, R H A—Judge; Captain Brownrigg R E—Clerk of the Scales; Lieut Corbyn, R H A—Honorary Secretary.

1st RACE—"Serpentine Tandem Race"—In and out of flags, on Galloways, 14 hands and under, to be run in heats of three. Each rider will have a separate course marked out for him. About 300 yards. Catch weights. Prize—A cup value Rs. 30.

1st HEAT.

Mr Kennard's Sinner and Vanity 0
Mr Ellice's Villikins and Gharry 0
Captain Forbes' Caliph and Shot Silk 0

2nd HEAT.

Captain Holland's Fritz and Red Coat 0
Mr Turner's Cyclops and Paleface 0
Mr Thompson's Broomstick and Toby 0

3rd HEAT.

Mr Corbyn's Wild-boar and Olivette 0
Mr Butler's Pink Domino and O'Toole 0
Captain Hanwell's Balotra and Dandy Dick 0

4th HEAT.

Captain Hobday's Badge and Toddie 0

2nd RACE.—"The Lady's Nomination, Needle and Thread Race."—For ponies 13-3 and under. Catch weights. Each rider will be provided with a needle at the start. He will ride 300 yards down the centre of the ground, opposite an enclosure by the Grand Stand, when his nominator (provided with cotton) will thread his needle. Syces will hold the ponies while the riders dismount. He will ride back with it threaded to the starting point. About 600 yards. Prize.—A Bangle.

Mrs Heaton nominates Mr Arthur's Carabineer...... 0
Miss Lloyd nominates Mr Lloyd's Asthore 0
Mrs Hay nominates Mr De Lisle's Nomination 0
Mrs Westmacott nominates Capt Holland's Bric-a-brac 0
Mrs Harrison nominates Mr Kennard's Saint 0
Miss Solly-Flood nominates Capt Hanwell's Balotra... 0
Mrs Daniell nominates Mr Thompson's Broomstick... 0
Mrs Foster nominates Capt Ross's nomination 0
Miss Hunter nominates Capt de Jersey's Baby 0
Mrs Lyttelton nominates Capt Hobday's Blobbs...... 0
Mrs Stockinger nominates Mr Corbyn's Olivette...... 0
Mrs Morrice nominates Mr England's Dewdrop 0
Mr Hepburn nominates Mr Scoones's Dread.......... 0
Mrs Stannard nominates Major Smith's Buchar 0

3rd RACE.—"Steeple Chase"—For all ponies 13-3 and under 13-3, English and Walers to carry 12 stone; 13-3 Arabs 11st 12lbs; 13-3 country-breds 10st 12lbs. Weight for inches. Winners of any sort of jump race (Gymkhana included) once 10lbs extra, oftener 14lbs extra. Owners up allowed 4lbs about 1½ miles. Prize—A cup, value Rs. 30.

Capt Keens's ch c b p Juggins, 11st 7lbs, Owner ... 0
Mr Massie's b cb m Lubra, 10st 5lbs, Owner.......... 0
Capt Forbes's g a p Khusdil, 11st 5lb, Owner.......... 0
Mr Kennard's ch a p Sinner, 9st 6lbs, Owner.......... 0
Capt Hobday's b cb m Bonny May, 10st 12lbs, Capt Hanwell 0
Mr Corbyn's b a p Wild-boar, 11st 5lbs, Owner.......... 0
Capt Holland's ch a p Fritz, 11st 8lbs, Owner.......... 0
Mr Herbert's (Bde Sur Gaye) br aust g Woodlark, 11st 7lbs, Owner.......... 0

4th RACE.—Wastage Tent Pegging Competition—For horses or ponies in pairs. Terms: Each pair of competitors will ride over three fences, wheel round a flag, take up two lances which will be standing in the ground, gallop at two pegs, wheel round a second flag, and finish in front of the Grand Stand. 20 marks will be given for riding (that is for style and keeping dressing throughout), 6 marks for each peg taken, 3 marks for each hit; 1 mark will be deducted or added for every second over or under 80 seconds. Pony pairs under 13-3 allowed 3 marks. Prize 2 cups, value Rs. 50 each, presented by Mr. Meakin.

Capt Holland, R H A 0
Mr Corbyn, R H A 0
Mr Lloyd, R H A 0
Mr Massie, R A 0
Capt Hanwell, R A 0
Capt Foster, R A 0
Mr DeLisle, D L I 0
Capt Ross, D S O 0
Capt Hobday, R A 0
Mr MacMann, R A 0
Mr Edwardes, 3rd Bo Lt Cavy 0
Mr Peyton, 3rd Bo Lt Cavy 0
Major Daniell, Body Guard 0
Mr Braid, R A 0
Capt Brownrigg, R E 0
Mr Tidswell, Lanc Fus 0

5th RACE.—"The Gretna Green."—For Ponies 13-3 and under. Catch weights. Lady and Gentlemen in character. Lady's pony to be led, and to wear a side saddle. Round the course, about 7 furlongs. Two posts will be put up on the course. One at the half-way, the other 50 yards from the winning post. These posts must be circled round right-handed. The lady's pony must not be let go of by the gentleman. Prize 2 cups, value Rs. 20 each.

Capt Hanwell, A-D-C 0
Mr Corbyn R H A 0
Mr Turner, R F 0
Mr Solly-Flood, R F 0
Mr Butler, R A 0
Mr Ellice, R A 0
Mr Kennard, R A 0
Mr Scoones, R F 0
Mr Lawford, R F 0
Mr England, R F 0
Capt Hobday, R A 0
Mr Marks, M S 0

After dinner at Magdala House his Royal Highness will attend a grand ball to be given in his honour at Government House, Gunesh-khind.

FESTIVITIES AT DHARWAR.

A correspondent writes :—Last Saturday witnessed some gay doings on the part of the citizens of Dharwar, in honor of the arrival of Prince Albert Victor of Wales in India. Under the auspices of the Native Gymkhana Club, and at the suggestion of its president, Rao Bahadoor Babajee Lakshman Savant, an interesting programme was gone through as a mark of loyalty, all the leading native gentlemen being present. The boys and girls of the schools in the town were marched in a body to the scene of rejoicing, and the National Anthem was sung in Kanarese, Marathi and Hindustani. Songs specially composed were also sung, and wrestling matches were also arranged and gave much amusement to the people. Speeches were made by the president—the founder of the Club—and Mr. Govindrao, a senior pleader and an energetic Municipal Commissioner. In addition to the good wishes for the person and family of her Imperial Majesty, the coincidence of the day having also been the birthday of the Prince of Wales was duly remembered. References in the speeches to the great interest taken by her Majesty in the welfare of her Indan subjects, as evidenced by her permitting members of her family to visit this country one after another, and one of them the Duke of Connaught, to reside here as a member of Government, were much applauded. On all sides it was felt that these Royal personages have set a good example in coming on a visit to this country, and in showing to their countrymen in a practical way that India is not such a terrible place as she is sometimes represented to be. As a means of removing mutual prejudices and promoting attachment between Natives and Europeans, and of awakening interest in this country among the mass of Englishmen, these visits are of great value.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SADRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SADRA, Nov. 9.

THE annual prize-distribution to the boys and girls of our schools at Sadra was an interesting scene. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahikantha, having read the report on the progress of all the schools, the Acting Political Agent, Colonel W. A. Salmon, made the following speech :—

Mrs. O'Donnell, Gentlemen and Pupils,—I fear I shall come to be looked upon as the proverbial "bad sixpence" owing to the curious way in which I turn up here in the Mahikantha to preside at this your annual prize-giving meeting. I come and distribute the prizes, and then I vanish again. Last year I put in an appearance for just five weeks. This year I have been a little longer, but only five months, and I am again leaving you. On each occasion my last public act has been the genial one of presiding at this prize-giving to the three Sadra schools. I think we cannot but feel gratified at the report on the past year's work just read to us by our worthy Deputy Educational Inspector showing, as it does, steady progress and good results from almost every point of view. Every credit is due to him for his careful supervision, and to the masters who have worked under him. Education in this province is not perhaps as advanced as elsewhere, and evil-minded detractors may dub us as slow; but we can at any rate claim that if we are slow, we are also sure. When I left the Mahikantha some four years ago, the number of schools was 83, and of pupils a few short of 500,—to-day the former have reached the century while the pupils number over 6,000; this, if not very rapid, is steady progress on which we may pride ourselves, and though we may be the tortoise, we will not despair of some day or other coming up with our neighbours, the hares. Our Sadra Anglo-Vernacular School does not increase in numbers as much as could be wished, but I think its expansion is probably affected by our vicinity to Ahmedabad, which takes away some of our Sadra lads who would otherwise be attending the home school. The enhanced standard of merit attained compensates however in some degree for want of numbers. The girls' school has got on capitally. I have several times examined it and notice a marked improvement over last year. The mistress Mrs. Manoh has spared no trouble, and the good results are due immediately to her efforts. This has been recognized by an increase to her pay sanctioned lately at our educational budget meeting. The exertion of the mistress have been aided by the kindly interest taken in the school by Mrs. O'Donnell, specially in the needle-work branch. I am sure her visits have been as much appreciated by the girls as by myself, and now as this is the last opportunity I shall have at any rate for sometime—I wish to offer a few words' of advice to you. Schoolboys and more especially to such of you who may soon have to be starting on the path of life, thrown on your own resources, you have all the advantages of good and cheap education. There is probably no country where good education is obtainable at such cheap rates. See that you do not throw away these benefits, and take full profit out of the good teaching which you have at hand. At the same time remember that very much depends on yourselves,—more perhaps than you think—as to how you train yourselves. Mental training is a very important factor in the student's education. I recently came upon a passage of an essay on this very subject by a distinguished scholar and statesman in England, which I will read to you. It runs thus :—"What is best for one man is not necessarily best for another. Some men gain all their knowledge from observation and contact with their fellow-creatures. Others need to ponder over the printed page in order that they may inwardly digest the subject of their study. Some cannot work without pen and paper, or fairly think out a subject without their aid, as Southey, while another will compose a poem before writing down a word as Wordsworth. Each student should follow the method of study most suitable to his mental organization. He must read with system which requires a certain amount of sacrifice, and he must learn to think which in this hasty eager age is the hardest labour of all." Now these are words which you will do well to take to heart. You must learn to think, and in conjunction with this I would also urge on you to learn to be self-reliant, and to be in earnest in every thing you do, and to do your best. You are here, boys, of all classes and castes, and though not equally gifted with ability yet you can all of you do this. Don't trust to others to help you along. If you have a difficult passage, don't run at once to the master to be told what it means, but rather puzzle it out, or if you have a hard sum in Arithmetic, don't try to get hints on the sly from your neighbour's slate. There is, I fear, a great tendency among you all through life to trust to what is so well-known as "Wasils" *i.e.*, interest or patronage, but it is an *ignis fatuus*—a jack-o'-lantern, which leads astray, and is not to be followed. Self-reliance will give you an independence of character which will make strong men of you hereafter, and enable you to fight your way in the world without trusting to such fitful help. The man who is self-reliant and always does his best, is sure to be a trustworthy man and to be such is, believe me, quite as high a position as to be a learned man. He will not need to seek for patronage and interest. These will seek him out, and he will surely rise to high place and honor, and now I feel, I must have done with moralising and proceed to the real business of the day. Sweet prizes will be more acceptable than sour advice. So I will ask Mrs. O'Donnell kindly to distribute the former. Before sitting down, however I think, our best thanks should be offered to Capt. O'Donnell for the recent exhibition which he gave the Sadra schools of the magic-lantern. He took a good deal of trouble, and we cannot but appreciate his efforts, to continue amusements with the more serious object of teaching the young idea how to shoot. We were indeed carried off into distant realms of knowledge and the marvellous facts and information, imported as showman by our worthy Personal Assistant Rao Bahadoor Nathabhai D. Patel on the occasion to both youthful and aged minds were sufficient to make our hair stand on ends like quills upon fretful porcupine. In conclusion I thank you all for your presence here this day, and must acknowledge with grateful feeling the kind remarks regarding myself made by the Rao Sahib our Deputy Educational Inspector, which I do not feel to have deserved. I also take the opportunity, now your new year has just commenced, of offering all of you my sincere wishes and congratulations. If the noise and rejoicing with which it has been ushered in, by you is any good augury then it ought to be an uncommonly prosperous one, and such I trust it may prove to you.

The Personal Assistant Rao Bahadoor Nathabhai D. Patel translated the same to the meeting in Guzerati. After this the prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs. O'Donnell. The distribution of flowers, atar, and *pan-sopari* brought the interesting ceremony to a close amidst loud cheers.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES Co., Ld.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at No. 11 Medows Street, where resolutions for the adoption of the following liquidator's report were unanimously approved of and adopted, Mr. Chalk occupying the chair. Resolutions were also passed to the effect that the books, accounts, and liquidation of the company and the liquidator, were to remain in the possession of Messrs. Kees and Son, who undertook the charge thereof under the provision of the Company's Act :—

"In terms of the resolution passed at the meeting of the company on 25th July, 1889, and afterwards confirmed at the meeting held on the 12th August, 1889, the business for the company was sold as a going concern to Messrs. Kees & Son for Rs. 18,022-12. Overleaf is a statement showing an account of the liquidation, which has been a comparatively easy one, seeing that the purchasers collect all assets and pay all liabilities, besides a clear sum of Rs. 6¼ per share on 900 shares of Rs. 50 each, comprising the fully paid-up capital of the company. It now only remains for you to approve and adopt the final account herewith submitted, and to pass the necessary resolutions declaring the company dissolved under section 187 of Act VI of 1882, and for the final disposal of the books, accounts and documents of the company under section 199 of the said Act."

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE, the Eminent, delicious Re-constituting Wine, per dozen Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE MADRAS MEDAL.

THIS medal, held by W. F. Melvin during the past year, has on the obverse, the monogram M.G.C., on the reverse, a Scot's thistle with golf clubs, forming a St. Andrew's Cross, over which is placed a scroll with the inscription :

"PRESENTED TO
THE ROYAL BOMBAY
GOLF CLUB."

On the edge is the golf motto "Far and Sure," and the whole is suspended by a green ribbon with carved buckle, and a bridle inscribed "1882."

On Thursday, nine players competed for this prize and the entrance fees, and the play was, on the whole, fair, considering the state of the links. There were eleven entries, but two failed to put in an appearance; still we are glad to see a renewed interest in the Royal game, and we heartily welcome two very promising new players. There was a heavy dew, the grass was very long, and the usual loose stones lay too near some of the holes, hence no really excellent score was made. The ex-champion was not in form, he had unfortunately to play alone, and luck was against him. Burn with a grand driver and a new, heavy iron putter had the third and tenth holes in 3 each, Nixon had the first at the same number, and their scores were 47 and 49. Reid, whose driving powers had evidently been under-estimated, came in with a nett score of 45, and won by 2 points.

The scores in the match were as follows, and it will be noticed that this time every one handed in his card, and there were no retirements :—

	Score.	Hdcp. points.	Nett score.
Mr. F. Reid	53	8	45*
J. S. Burn	47	scr.	47
C. E. Nixon	49	2	47
Dr. McDonald	50	scr.	50
W. F. Melvin	51	"	51
J. Begbie	57	6	51
G. G. Craig	57	4	53
G. E. Schofield	59	6	53
J. Stiven	54	scr.	54

*Winner of medal and handicap.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—Lieutenant Cox, Scottish Rifles, to the 29th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Talbot, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, to the Perak Sikhs; Lieutenant Fletcher, Northumberland Fusiliers, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and Lieutenant Somerwell to the 2nd Battalion.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—Major Bochin, Royal Fusiliers, 6 months on private affairs; Lieutenant Daubeny, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, 12 months on private affairs; and Lieutenant Hervey, 1st Border Regiment, 12 months on medical certificate. Lieutenant Lillingston; West Riding Regiment, remains in this country attached to the 1st East Kent Regiment pending appointment to the Staff Corps.

LORD DERBY ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

THE Earl of Derby was entertained at dinner on the 24th ult. by the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. E. H. Cookson), who had invited a large and distinguished company to the Town Hall to meet his lordship. In responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the Mayor,

Lord Derby, who was received with cheers, said : Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the kindness of your reception; I thank you for the courteous and cordial hospitality of which, during the last thirty years, I have so often been glad to take advantage. I suppose we may repeat in good faith the almost invariable formula of Royal speeches, and say that our relations with foreign Powers are satisfactory. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) We hear much of the possibilities of a great European war. So we did last year and the year before, and no doubt there is plenty of loose gunpowder lying about, but in that circumstance there is some advantage as well as some risk. Every Sovereign and every Minister knows that this is not a time when the language or the attitude of provocation can be assumed without danger of serious consequences. Every Government is on its guard, and for that reason I think we are possibly even safer than in more easy-going and careless times, just on the principle that causes railway accidents to be infrequent during fogs because everybody then is aware of the danger and is on the lookout. Austria has every conceivable reason to remain at peace. In Russia two motives operate in the same direction, one to which I referred once before—the personal character of the Sovereign; the other a reason more permanent and more cogent—the fact that, even assuming a trial of strength between the great Powers to be inevitable, it is much more Russia's interest to defer than to hasten it. Russia, with her enormous territory, is growing faster in population, and even in wealth, than can be the case in the States whose area is immeasurably smaller, and whose surplus population must emigrate for want of room at home. A Russian statesman would, therefore, as it seems to me, be guilty of a serious miscalculation if he were now to engage in a contest, however ultimately certain to come off which it was possible to defer for twenty years. Germany, as we all know, has nothing to gain by the most successful war, and those who are behind the scenes tell us that the German officers, enormous as their military preparations seem to us, are not yet satisfied as to the efficiency of their armaments. Then, as to France, I have tried to ascertain the course of opinion there to the best of my power, and I have never heard two opinions upon this point—that, though the temptation might be irresistible to Frenchmen to join in a struggle that promised the restoration of the lost provinces, if that struggle were actually begun by someone else, the French will not attempt to initiate one on their own account. We have read a good deal in a recent article and elsewhere about the attitude of Italy; but there is one circumstance connected with the Italian Government which seems to me to point very clearly in the direction of peace. They have lately, as we know, assumed the protectorate of Abyssinia. What they have done it for, or what good they expect from it, no mortal can guess. But they must be credited with the possession of ordinary reason; and is it credible, is it conceivable, that they would have committed themselves to what may be a vast and costly enterprise in a distant part of the world if they supposed that there was serious risk of their army and navy being wanted to take part in a European war? Our part in Europe, of course, is to work for the maintenance of peace. In that view all parties and all politicians will agree. (Hear, hear.) The only cause of difference that is likely to occur among us will be to decide how far we are justified in compromising our own security in order to prevent other parties from quarrelling. (Hear, hear.) On such questions one cannot lay down a formula that shall apply to all possible cases; but, whatever may happen, I earnestly hope that we shall not enter into any engagements as to the future (I fully accept the assurance that as yet we have entered into none), under the impression that they are never likely to have to be made good. (Hear, hear.) Everybody, I suppose, who has ever backed a bill has been told that it was a mere form, and that he would never hear of it again, but we all know what is generally the result. There are three kinds of wars; wars of self-defence, about which no dispute is possible; wars of sentiment, which generally tend to producing results entirely different from what was expected or intended; and wars of policy by which I mean wars undertaken on deliberate calculation, in order to avert some danger supposed to be threatened, or to secure some contingent benefit. Wars of that last kind are never likely to be undertaken by a democracy. I think it is certain that England will not be easily or quickly committed to take an active part in any European quarrel. In war there is no limited liability; once engaged you can never tell how or when you will get out again, and, however we may hope that peace will not be disturbed, it is clearly no business of ours to give Germany a guarantee for the continued possession of her conquered provinces. So much for foreign affairs. Within the empire, I do not know that anything remarkable has happened, except the negative fact that we have had no fresh disturbance in South Africa. We are not out of our troubles in that part of the world, do not let us think it. But every year increases the European population, and there is absolutely nothing except absurd jealousies to keep the English and the Dutch in separate interests. I gather from all I hear that those jealousies are subsiding, and, as they constitute the only real danger to be feared, I believe we are doing well in those parts, and I believe further that the Colonial Office has the good sense to see that our best game is to meddle as little as we can from here, and leave the colonists to work out their own future. (Hear, hear), I am sorry, and so are most most people, that Sir Hercules Robinson came away, but I believe that his policy will, in the main, be acted upon, and that it will succeed. (Applause.)

POETIC LICENCES.—A FORECAST.

SCENE.—A Committee-room of the L. C. C. Sub-Committee of Censors (appointed, under new regulations, to report on all songs intended to be sung on the Music-hall Stage) discovered in session.

Mr. Wheedler (retained for the Ballad-writers).—The next licence I have to apply for is for—well (with some hesitation)—a composition which certainly borders on the—er—amorous—but I think, sir, you will allow that it is treated in a purely pastoral and Arcadian spirit.

The Chairman (gravely).—There are arcades, Mr. Wheedler, I may remind you, which are by no means pastoral. I cannot too often repeat that we are here to fulfil the mission entrusted to us by the Democracy which will no longer tolerate in its entertainments anything that is either vulgar, silly, or offensive in the slightest degree. [Applause.

Mr. Wheelder.—Quite so. With your permission, sir, I will read you the Ballad. Reads.

"MOLLY AND I.

"Oh! the day shall be marked in red letter——"

The Chairman.—One moment, Mr. Wheedler (conferring with his colleagues).—"Marked with red letter"—isn't that a little—eh? liable to——. You don't think they'll have read the book? Very well, then. Go on, Mr. Wheedler, please.

Mr. W.—

"Twas warm, with a heaven so blue."

First Censor.—Can't pass those two epithets—you must tone them down, Mr. Wheedler—much too suggestive.

Mr. W.—That shall be done.

The Chairman.—And it ought to be "sky."

Mr. W.—

"When amid the lush meadows I met her,
My Molly, so modest and true!"

Second Censor.—I object to the word "lush"—a direct incitement to intemperance!

Mr. W.—I'll strike it out. (Reads.)

"Around us the little kids rollicked—
Lighthearted were all the young lambs——"

Second Censor.—Surely "kids" is rather a vulgar expression, Mr. Wheedler? Make it "children," and I've no objection.

Mr. W.—I have made it so. (Reads.)

"They kicked up their legs as they frolicked——"

Third Censor.—If that is intended to be done on the stage, I protest most strongly—a highly indecorous exhibition! [Murmurs of approval.

Mr. W.—But they're only lambs!

Third Censor.—Lambs, indeed! We are determined to put down all kicking in Music-hall songs, no matter who does it! Strike that line out.

Mr. W. (reading)—

"And frisked by the side of their dams.

First Censor (severely).—No profanity, Mr. Wheedler, if you please!

Mr. W.—Er—I'll read you the Refrain.

[Reads, limply.

"Molly and I. With nobody nigh.
Hearts all a-throb with a rapturous bliss,
Molly was shy. And (at first) so was I—
Till I summoned up courage to ask for a kiss!"

The Chairman.—"Nobody nigh," Mr. Wheedler? I don't quite like that. The Music-hall ought to set a good example to young persons. "Molly and I—with her chaperon by," is better.

Second Censor.—And that last line—"asking for a kiss"—does the song state that they were formally engaged, Mr. Wheedler?

Mr. W.—I—I believe it omits to mention the fact. But (ingeniously) it does not appear that the request was complied with.

Second Censor.—No matter—it should never have been made. Have the goodness to alter that into—well, something of this kind. "And I always addressed her politely as 'Miss'"—Then we may pass it.

Mr. W. (reading the next verse.)

"She wore but a simple sun-bonnet."

First Censor (shocked).—Now really, Mr. Wheedler, really, sir!

Mr. W.—

"For Molly goes plainly attired."

First Censor (indignantly).—I should think so—Scandalous!

Mr. W.—

"Malediction I muttered upon it,
One glimpse of her face I desired."

The Chairman.—I think my colleague's exception is perhaps just a leetle far-fetched. At all events, if we substitute for the last couplet,—

"Her dress is sufficient—though on it
She only spends what is strictly required."

Eh, Mr. Wheedler? Then we work in a moral as well, you see, and avoid malediction, which can only mean bad language.

Mr. W. (doubtfully)—With all respect, I submit that it doesn't scan quite so well—

The Chairman (sharply).—I venture to think scansion may be sacrificed to propriety, occasionally, Mr. Wheedler—but pray go on.

Mr. W. (continuing)—

"To a streamlet we rambled together.
I carried her tenderly o'er.
In my arms—she's as light as a feather—
That sweetest of burdens I bore!"

First Censor.—I really must protest. No properly conducted young woman would ever have permitted such a thing. You must alter that, Mr. Wheedler!

Second C.—And I don't know—but I rather fancy there's a "double-intender" in that word "light"—(to colleague)—it strikes me—eh?—what do you think?——

The Chairman (in a conciliatory manner).—I am inclined to agree to same extent—not that I consider the words particularly objectionable in themselves, but we are men of the world, Mr. Wheedler, and as such we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a Music-hall audience is only too apt to find significance in many apparently innocent expressions and phrases.

Mr. W.—But, sir, I understood from your remarks recently that the Democracy were strongly opposed to anything in the nature of suggestiveness.

The Ch.—Exactly so; and therefore we cannot allow their susceptibilities to be shocked. (With a severe jocosity.) Molly and you, Mr. Wheedler, must either ford the stream like ordinary persons, or stay where you are.

Mr. W. (depressed)—I may as well read the last verse, I suppose :—

"Then under the flickering willow
I lay by the rivulet's brink,
With her lap for a sumptuous pillow——"

First Censor.—We can't have that. It is really not respectable.

The Ch. (pleasantly)—Can't we alter it slightly? "I'd brought a small portable pillow." No objection to that!

[The other Censors express dissent in undertones.

Mr. W.—

"Till I owned that I longed for a drink."

Third C.—No, no! "A drink!" We all know what that means—alcoholic stimulant of some kind. At all events that's how the audience are certain to take it.

Mr. W. (feebly)—

"So Molly her pretty hands hollowed
Into curves like an exquisite cup,
And draughts so delicious I swallowed,
That rivulet nearly dried up!"

Third C.—Well, Mr. Wheedler, you're not going to defend that, I hope?

Mr. W.—I'm not prepared to deny that it is silly—very silly—but hardly—er—vulgar, I should have thought?

Third C.—That is a question of taste, which we won't dispute. I call it distinctly vulgar. Why can't he drink out of his own hands?

The Ch. (blandly.)—Allow me. How would this do for the second line? "She had a collapsible cup." A good many people do carry them. I have one myself. Is that all of your Ballad, Mr. Wheedler?

Mr. W. (with great relief)—That is all, sir.

[Censors withdraw to consider the question.

The Ch. (after consultation with colleagues)—We have carefully considered this song, and we are all reluctantly of opinion that we cannot consistently, with our duty, recommend the Council to license it—even with the alterations my colleagues and myself have gone somewhat out of our way to suggest. The whole subject is too dangerous for a hall in which young persons of both sexes are likely to be found assembled; and the absence of any distinct assertion that the young couple—Molly and—ah—the gentleman who narrates the experience—are betrothed, or that their attachment is in any way sanctioned by their parents or guardians is quite fatal. If we have another Ballad of a similar character from the same quarter, Mr. Wheedler, I feel bound to warn you that we may possibly consider it necessary to advise that the poet's licence should be cancelled altogether.

Mr. W.—I will take care to mention it to my client, sir. I understand it is his intention to confine himself to writing Gaiety burlesques in future.

The Ch.—A very laudable resolution! I hope he will keep it.

[Scene closes in.]—*Punch.*

"COCA" CHAMPAGNE.—A superior quality Champagne combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. A delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic. Excellent for Voyageurs. Bottles Rs.50 per case of dozen, Half Bottles Rs. 55 per case of 2 dozen. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN EAST AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—It is too late to go into the merits of Germany's quarrel with her East African Protectorate, or of the plan adopted by her to settle that quarrel. So soon as the enterprise was entered upon it was our business not in any way to hamper the action of a friendly Power. As a matter of fact, our friendship was not merely passive, though the German operations inflicted serious injury on many British subjects and did much to retard peaceful British enterprise. Her Majesty's representatives at Zanzibar rightly considered it their duty to do all that they legitimately could to promote Captain Wissmann's plans, and in so acting they received the support of her Majesty's Government, as may be seen from the Zanzibar Blue-book just published. Captain Wissmann has been inviting the people back to their homes on the coast; he has shown special anxiety that the British India traders should return, and is doing his best to encourage caravans to come down by the old routes. In order, as far as possible, to put an end to fighting he has forbidden the import of arms and ammunition, and at his request, supported by her Majesty's Government, the British East Africa Company issued similar regulations for the territories under their administration, though there was no reason for this so far as our sphere is concerned. To please Germany a system of strict supervision and licensing was devised, by which no arms could get into the country without first passing through the hands of the company's representatives. This action has been quite in keeping with the attitude of the English Government towards Germany ever since the latter began her annexations in East Africa. The interests of British merchants and British missionaries, the prayers of British Consuls and British philanthropists were ignored, and the work of a quarter of a century was thrown away in order that the susceptibilities of Germany might not be hurt. In 1886 a Delimitation Commission fixed the limits of German and English spheres of action with the most liberal leaning towards the advantage of Germany. This, it was thought, would settle everything, and the representatives of the two nations went to work in their respective spheres. England committed her interests to a chartered company, whose year's work has been in the highest degree satisfactory; unfortunately Germany had trouble to face before she could enter on the task of organisation. Now that her hands are free there is no reason why the representatives of the two countries should not work in a friendly spirit. As a matter of fact, there seems to be little doubt that the two Governments are really desirous that this should be the case, and the British East Africa Company have all along shown their anxiety to loyally abide by the terms arranged by the Delimitation Commission. Unfortunately the German Government either has no cognisance of the constant attempts of its subjects and representatives to evade the understanding come to between the two nations, and of the constant annoyances inflicted on the English company, or else it is indifferent to them. One can hardly believe that a straightforward statesman like Prince Bismarck sanctions and approves of proceedings that will, in the end, inevitably lead to trouble.

During the past few weeks frequent telegrams have appeared in the *Times* with reference to the actions of the Germans on the borders of the British sphere, which must have been rather puzzling to those unable to read between the lines. Thus, on Sept. 16, a Zanzibar telegram stated that "the Germans are disputing the position of Wanga," and that two vessels were proceeding thither, presumably to delimit or annex. Now, as the result of the work of the Delimitation Commission of 1886, the two Governments agreed that the Wanga, or Umba, river should be the southern limit of the British spheres which the late Sultan agreed should extend from Wanga to Kipini (on the Ozi) inclusive. In the grant to the German company it is distinctly stated that their sphere extends to the south of the Umba river, so that clearly they have no right to any land north of it. Now, Wanga is a village two miles to the north of the Umba river, and the only water which bears the name of Wanga is not a river, but a small creek. When Mr. George Mackenzie went out a year ago to take possession, he, as a matter of course, took over Wanga with the rest, to the delight of the people whose plantations extend south to the river Umba, and some of whom accompanied Mr. Mackenzie on his walk to the southern boundary. There cannot be the slightest doubt that if the Germans even attempted to land, or showed any signs of wanting to take possession, they would at once arouse the hostility of the natives, who, not long ago, fired on an English boat in mistake, in the belief that it was German. The British company, happily, have clear-headed and determined men as directors, and they mean to keep Wanga and administer its customs as they have done from the beginning, and in this they will, without doubt, be supported by her Majesty's Government. It is difficult to account for the claim on the part of the Germans, except from the desire of certain individuals to give the successful English company as much annoyance as possible.

Again, the other day it was announced that the Germans were disputing the English company's rights to the islands of Manda and Patta and the Sultan's authority to concede these islands to the English company under his concession, which was announced in the telegram to the *Times* of Sept. 2; notwithstanding that the Sultan of Zanzibar's Government and troops are now and have always been in possession, and that his flag alone is to be seen there. These islands, it will be remembered, lie off the German territory of Vitu, which border the English territory on the north. Into the history of the dispute about the important island of Lamu it is unnecessary to enter. Baron Lambremont's late award was that the Sultan had expressed his intention of handing it over to the English company, and that he was at perfect liberty to do so if he wished. As a matter of fact, he did, on Aug. 31, concede "all the towns, lands, and possessions on the mainland from Kipini to Mrute (excepting Vitu), including the islands of Lamu and Manda and Patta and Kiwihn, and all other islands in that vicinity and in Manda Bay, and any other islands on that coast, and the ports of Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Magadoxo, Warsheik, and Mrute"—that is, to about 2 deg. 40 min. N. latitude, and including the river Jub. It is difficult to treat either seriously or patiently such pretensions. If the German claims are presented through the German Government it is to be supposed that our Government must listen to them; but any lengthened correspondence or negotiation on the subject would be eminently ridiculous.

Still further; I have already referred to the agreement of the British company to co-operate with Captain Wissmann to prevent the importation of arms. Immediately after the company had agreed to this—solely, be it remembered, to oblige Germany—a telegram appeared in the *Times* stating that Herr Soppen, the Vitu Company's agent, was importing 600 guns and 5,000 lbs. of gunpowder for presentation to the Sultan of Vitu. Now, the Sultan of Vitu has taken possession of the Custom House on the Lower Tana, where what is known as the Belezoni Canal goes to join the Ozi, at whose mouth is British Kipini. This Custom House is undoubtedly and admittedly far within the British sphere. The company have rightly decided not to allow the Sultan of Vitu to establish himself in their Custom House and raise his flag on their territory, and if he will not take himself off quietly he will be made to do so by force. If then, through German agency, he is allowed to become possessor of 600 guns and somes thousand of pounds of powder, the consequence may be very serious. In the face of such conduct on the part of the reckless German traders it is no wonder that the British company have instructed their agents to withdraw the prohibition as to the importation of arms. The company's agents and the natives on the company's territory liable to be attacked by the Sultan of Vitu with his 600 guns must have the means of defending themselves.

The conduct of Dr. Peters and his friends is too well known to require description. He, in combination with the Germans in Vitu, has been doing his best to annex the whole of the north bank of the Tana river, and so shut out the British company from expansion in that direction, although he professes to have no political object in view. Happily the company's able exploring agent, Mr. J. W. R. Pigott, has been too smart for them. During the first half of the year he undertook an expedition from Mombasa northwards to the Tana, his ultimate object being to reach Mount
Kenia. He was unable to attain his goal, but he di
good work. Between Mombasa and the Tana he fou
some excellent territory, quite suitable for settlem
and culture. In the neighbourhood of Golbanti, on
lower river, Mr. Pigott found a splendid cattle c
try, with any amount of grass and water, and
of game. Here, however, as elsewhere on th
he found the population exceedingly sparse a
some regions, indeed, are entirely uninhabit
owing to the constant raids of the Somalis
hand, and the Masai on the other. With the
the company by and by will have to settle;
succeed in coming to terms with these ru
vaders peacefully; if not, some other mea
tried.

The company have carefully laid thei
energetic and patient industrial develo
whole region to about 140 miles from th
been divided into four districts or provi
districts have been mapped out into se
just like the sections one sees on a United map. Over each district there will be two Europeans, who, among other things, will have to make a thorough exploration of the districts in order to discover their geography and resources. A railway will be immediately begun from Mombasa north-westwards to the limit of the sub-divided district, and the terminus of this will be made the starting-point for further exploration and for trade-routes. Coast and river steamers will be established wherever it is practicable, and arrangements have already been made for the introduction of a number of Persian farmers, as an experiment in the way of settlement. This first contingent of settlers will arrive at Mombasa simultaneously with Mr. George S. Mackenzie, the able and clear-headed administrator of the company, to whose energy and tact it is greatly due that such astonishing progress has been made within the short period of twelve months. Mr. Mackenzie goes out to place the administration of British East Africa on a permanent footing. The company have abundance of capital at their command; the directors are men of known experience and business capacity; they are in no haste to sweat the region intrusted to their keeping, but are honestly aiming by legitimate means to make it a flourishing centre of population and industry, and so to promote the influence and the interests of the Empire. Their territory in itself is neither much better nor much worse than the enormous area in the south which has fallen to the share of Germany, nor, indeed, than any other part of Central Africa. Their enterprise is, therefore, a great and critical experiment conducted along the most effective lines, an experiment which, if successful—as it will be if allowed fair play—will go far to solve the perplexing problem of what is to be the future of tropical Africa, an experiment, therefore, which will not only benefit England, but all other European nations which have African interests. In this worthy enterprise, then, the company have a right to expect the hearty support of the Government who granted them their charter. No doubt such support will be promptly forthcoming when necessary. It was never more needed than at present to protect the company from the irritating annoyance of having, every other day, claims sprung upon them which are right in the face of the settled understanding between the two Governments as to the principle on which Germany and England were to act in this part of Africa.

The official Berlin *Gazette* announces that the territory on the East African coast, between the northern frontier of Vitu and the southern frontier of the station of Kismayu, belonging to the Sultan of Vitu, is placed, pursuant to treaties concluded with the Sultans and chiefs in those regions, under the protectorate of his Majesty the Emperor, subject to any acquired rights.

Dating from Berlin, Oct. 23, Reuter's Agency says :—"The official *Reichsanzeiger*, referring to its announcement of the declaration of a German protectorate over the territory between Vitu and Kismajo, points out that the latter place should have been described as a station belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, instead of the Sultan of Vitu, as it erroneously stated yesterday."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes on Oct. 23 :—With reference to the telegram in to-day's papers as to the annexation by Germany of the whole East African coast between Vitu and Kismayu, I am assured that our Foreign Office means to lodge a very decided protest with Prince Bismarck against the constant intrusion of German adventurers on what, according to the understanding between the two Governments, is the British sphere of influence. The particular stretch of coast for which it is alleged the Germans have obtained treaties from the native Sultans virtually came into possession of the British East Africa Company in August last. Then the Sultan of Zanzibar made over to the company all the islands and towns from the Ozi (except Vitu) to Warsheikh over which he had any claim, and his claim to them was admitted by the arbitrator appointed by the Germans themselves in the Lamu dispute. These towns and ports no native Sultans could make over to Germany; and as for the coast between the towns, it has no ports, is mostly sandy desert, and could only be taken by the Vitu Germans from a wanton desire to annoy the company. This underhand proceeding, I am glad to learn, our Foreign Office will no longer submit to, even to please Prince Bismarck. The fact is, as I have heard in a well-informed quarter, the Vitu Company would like to part with their unprofitable territory to the British Company, and they no doubt think that proceedings like that referred to to-day will greatly enhance its value.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has given a written promise to Mr. Portal that all children born after Jan. 1 next are free, but remain the Sultan's subjects if their parents are such. This, says the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, is the greatest voluntary concession ever made by a Mahomedan Prince and lays a foundation for the abolition of slavery. According to Bishop Smythies this was the main point wanting for commencing abolition. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Portal.

The Austrian gunboat Aurora had arrived at Zanzibar. It was expected that Admiral Fremantle would leave for Bombay yesterday (Oct. 24.)

NEWS OF STANLEY.

An official despatch received at Berlin from Captain Wissmann announces the receipt by him of trustworthy information that Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley, accompanied by Captain Casti and six Englishmen were expected towards the end of November at Mpwapwa, which lies within the German sphere of interests.

Captain Wissmann also reports that he has defeated, near Somwe, the insurgents who recently invaded the Province of Uzaramo, inflicting upon them a loss of seventy killed.

AMERICAN IDEAS OF ROYALTY.

THE *New York Herald's* account of Balmoral, and "how the Queen and the other Royalties live" there, writes *Truth*, which considers it knows better
American contemporary, is a fantastical
nonsense. It is quite untrue that "during
years of the Queen's residence at Balm
continually adding to her property
chased the great forest of Ballochb
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A FRENCH military author writes in the *Republique Francaise* as follows on the subject of melinite. His remarks are interesting, but should be accepted with a considerable amount of reserve: "Our shells for field artillery, as well as those for our forts and siege guns, are charged with melinite. What melinite is we do not know, and if we knew we should be very careful not to tell. Both the Italians and Germans have sent spies to discover the secret and to offer money for even the smallest fragment, but they have all been captured. All that can be said is that, according to a treatise published in 1882, melinite is composed of melted picric acid. But in the interval our artillerists have perfected the discovery of M. Turpin. They have made melinite a tractable product. The effects of this explosive were fully demonstrated at some experiments at the fort of Malmaison in 1886. Melinite is so safe, that in three years only one accident has occurred, that at the arsenal of Belfort; on the other hand, a hundred accidents have occurred from gelatine alone in thirty years. There has never been an accident in drawing the charges, nor one from bursting in the gun. As much cannot be said for roburite, hellofite or the other substances employed by foreign States. What will become of a fortification in face of this redoubtable agent? Some think and say they are doomed; others, like General Brialmont recommend the use of armoured circular forts. It is said that the shell will glance off these without doing any damage. But experiments at Chalons have shown that turrets enjoy no immunity against a close and continuous fire."

The Naval Board who have been testing the dynamite guns on the cruiser *Vesuvius*, at Philadelphia, have made a report to the Secretary for the Navy. It has not been published, but Washington telegrams say that the Board consider dynamite guns useless for practical purposes. While the pneumatic dynamite gun possesses great capacity for destruction within a limited range, its usefulness is largely impaired by the intricate mechanism necessary to work the gun. It cannot be shifted on board ship or pointed forward and aft as high-powered powder-guns can. The Board, giving the gun every possible test, while admitting its efficiency for harbour and coast defences, are of opinion that, until further developed, the gun cannot be utilised for effective service on board a war vessel.

Why is it that the United States Navy Department can give points to the British Admiralty and then beat it any time for completeness in the supply of requisite information on naval matters? Doubtless there is a quantity of news about what is going on in other countries stowed away in pigeon-holes behind the dolphins at Whitehall, but our naval officers complain they cannot get at it. When will the British Naval Intelligence Department, for example, supply such a valuable work as the "Information from Abroad" series, which annually reflects such credit upon the United States Office of Naval Intelligence? By the courtesy of the United States naval-authorities we have just been supplied with a copy of the eighth volume of this most useful publication. It is a bulky volume of 800 pages, including a complete index, and it deals with such important and interesting subjects as naval mobilisation and improvement of naval war material. There are papers on "Naval Mobilisation and the Manœuvres of 1888," by Lieutenant S. A. Stanton, United States Navy; on "Armour Protection," by Lieutenant F. Singer, United States Navy; on "The Development of the High-Power Gun," by Lieutenant Vreeland, United States Nany; "Naval Gunnery," by Lieutenant Meiggs, United States Navy; "Fish Torpedoes," by Lieutenant Newton, United States Navy; "Propulsion," by Engineer C. W. Rae, United States Navy; "Electricity for Naval Purposes," by Commander Bradford, Lieutenant Veeder, and Ensign G. Wilkes, United States Navy; while Ensign Bernadue deals in the fullest manner with the development of the resources of the United States for the production of war material. Altogether, one of the best volumes of an invaluable series.

Die Reichswehr (Vienna) contains an exhaustive article on the subject of the lance as a Cavalry weapon, and gives reasons for and against its employment. The writer says:—"Nowadays, cavalry is chiefly emloyed in reconnaissances to the front or as a connecting link between it and the other infantry divisions, or on the flank of the latter. This requires a number of detachments, often on ground of such a character that the lance becomes a hindrance, as it may impede progress accross country or be conspicuous by its brightness, and thus attract the attention of hostile divisions from a distance to the patrols. If sword-sheaths do this, how much more lance-heads? Weapons of precision are now given to the cavalry, and what would be the consequences of their carrying a whole arsenal, sabre, lance, carbine and revolver? If the trooper has to dismount to fire and leave the other weapons with his horse, many of the animals would be wounded on being led to the advance or retreat. At the present time when cavalry are armed in such various ways, it is impossible that only those with sabres should fight on foot, as was originally the case with our Uhlans, seeing how artillery is now used.

Circumstances are rather against than for the lance except in the fencing schools, in the hands of a skilful man. Not even all the Cossack regiments are armed exclusively with lances, and as they are often an impediment in reconnoitring, it is said they may be abolished; but as twelve French Dragoon regiments and so many Cossacks carry lances, the German Dragoon and Cuirassier regiments were partially armed with the weapon. We must keep pace with our neighbour in all military matters. But our lances must be judiciously distributed. Two regiments of each cavalry division should be wholly armed with the lance, and carry revolvers instead of carbines, and we should leave the other two regiments with sabres and carbines or sabres only. Such a cavalry division would have enough detachments for reconnoitring duty, and when it came to the shock, they could, if well drilled, use their weapon with advantage. Sixteen to twenty of [illegible] hould, therefore, be completely armed [illegible] but not the reserve cavalry." The [illegible] the *Broad Arrow*, is certainly not in [illegible] inions of the German and French [illegible] this subject.

[illegible] w going on at St. Peters [illegible] sent policy of the Minister [illegible] an fleet assumed serious [illegible] devoted her attention [illegible] d the Baltic from [illegible] his which is now [illegible] is argued, ought [illegible] al power she [illegible] such satis- [illegible] can be [illegible] whereas [illegible] nstruct [illegible] preda- [illegible] So [illegible] the [illegible] mp, [illegible] ain [illegible] ds [illegible] a [illegible]

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,
Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.
A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

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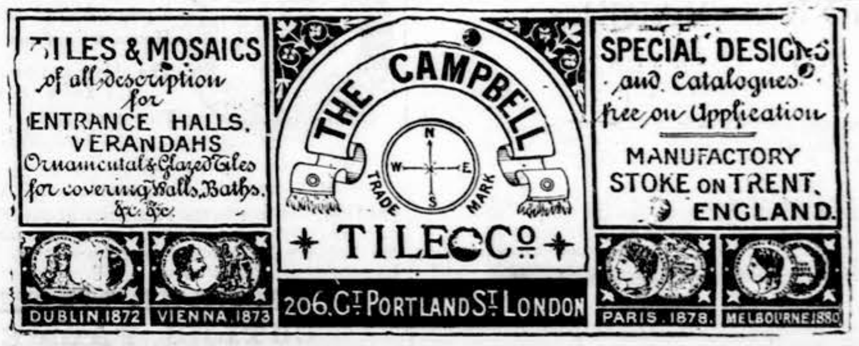

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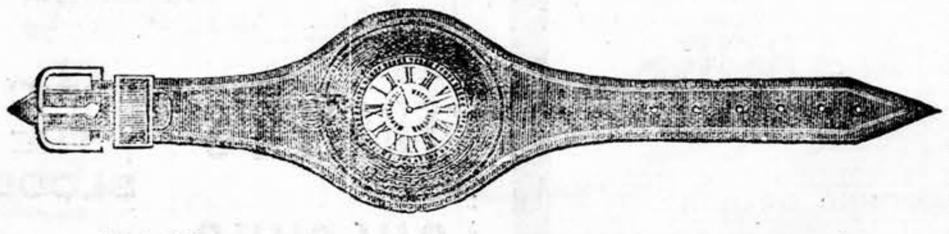

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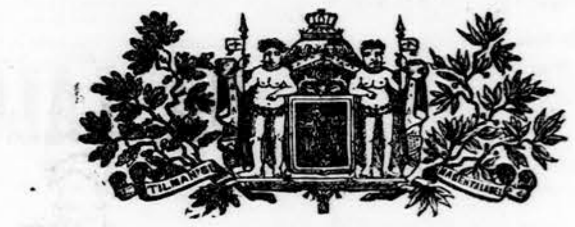

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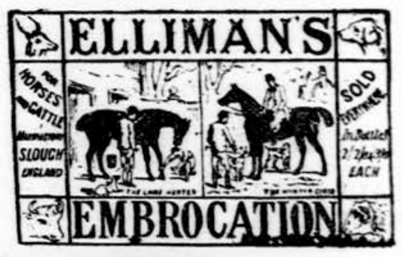

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